THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 130. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION

SENTENCED!

Newton Champion Condemned to Death.

William A. Maguire Sent to the Penitentiary.

Impressive Scenes in Court.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, at which Judges Allison, Pierce, and Ludlow gave their presence, was held this afternoon, for the purpose of imposing judgment upon those who were convicted during the trial of the homicide cases.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Dennis Leary, convicted of manslaughter, and the reasons filed were ably and forcibly argued by Mr. Brewster. The Court held the matter under advisement.

In the case of Thomas McVey, convicted of manslaughter in killing Thomas Judge, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years and three months.

William Maguire was next called for sentence.

His counsel, Messrs. Cassidy and Brooke, said they had nothing to say in regard to the verdict, but would mention to the Court the former good character of the prisoner, his reputation for peace and quiet, his state of intoxication at the time of the killing, and the fact that he had already been in prison nearly three years, having been committed April 3, 1864.

The Court, taking these facts into consideration, imposed the sentence of eight years and six months solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Then came the case of Newton Champion. Messrs. Brewster and Burden argued their reasons for a new trial, but the motion was overruled. The prisoner, upon being questioned as to whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be imposed, gave no answer, and did not seem to have heard what was said. When told to do so, he stood up, with a vacant stare, and during the whole time was apparently unconscious of what was going on.

The three Judges then arose, and in a very solemn and impressive manner imposed sentence of death

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

The Congressional Investigating Committee.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The Congressional Committee to investigate the cotton and sugar frauds in the New York and other Custom Houses, will, on Monday, ask leave to remove the seal of secrecy from the proceedings. It is rumored that their report will involve a number of high officials.

Refutation of Charges of Cruelty to the Prisoners at the Dry Tortugas.

The following interesting report has been kindly furnished to the United States and European News Association by the Secretary of War, of the refutation of the charge of inhumanity against officers at the Dry Tortugas, Florida:—

The officer sent to investigate the charge contained in the article in the New York *World*, concerning the treatment of prisoners and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, has just returned and made his report.

The following is the concluding portion of it: —"The conduct of the officers in each individual case mentioned in the *World* has been grossly and maliciously misrepresented, but this is not to be wondered at, considering the course of that paper immediately after the appearance of the article in question.

"A search was made in the quarters of the Chicago conspirator, Greenfield, and among his papers was found a draft of the same letter that had appeared in the *World*, addressed to Bradley S. Johnson, who, it is presumed, forwarded it to the *World* for publication.

"Greenfield is represented as very unreliable, self-willed, and rebelliously disposed, and would-be, any where else, a dangerous man. His word cannot be depended upon, even in the commonest transaction of life, and having been deposed from the position of gardener, he has since endeavored to place the officers in a very unenviable light before the world, by trumping up charges against them for inhuman treatment of the prisoners in their charge.

"The charges, which take their foundation from the most trivial circumstances, were enlarged and exaggerated to such distorted proportions as only his low and sordid mind is capable of.

"His diary shows that he has been in secret communication with Rebel sympathizers in the South, and that he has been led to believe that strong measures would be taken to effect his release. His game was then to draw attention to the Dry Tortugas, and the supposed outrages there committed, and through the instrumentality of the influence thus acquired, to secure his release, and enlist the sympathies of the public. He has miserably failed.

"I visited the cells of all the prisoners there, and their cleanly and orderly appearance spoke well for the care and vigilance exercised by the commanding officer for the comfort and well-being of the prisoners.

"The prisoners received the same rations as the enlisted men of the fort, are neatly and comfortably dressed, and the labor required of them is of a very light character.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Major-General, U. S. A."

Probable Respite of the Condemned Fenians.

CANADA WEST, December 1.—It is understood that the Fenians recently sentenced to death will probably be respited for three months, to await the result of appeals in their behalf before the Courts.

Justice Richards yesterday announced that judgment in the case of Slavin would be given to-day, this being the last day of the term, and decisions are expected on the other cases also.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, December 1.—The Stephens wing of the Fenians was organized here last evening, and money and arms were donated for the cause in Ireland.

Roberts and some of the Fenians present thought the most feasible work was the invasion of Canada, and opposed the sending of arms and money to Ireland, where they had no confidence in success at present.

It was stated that officers of experience were required to be sent to Ireland.

One man donated a horse and buggy worth three hundred dollars.

There is some feeling between the two wings, but it is kept down, and all seem animated to work in any way that their object can be attained.

POLICY AND JUSTICE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Lecture by Hon. George S. Boutwell, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening a large audience assembled in National Hall, to inaugurate a series of lectures to be delivered this season, under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association. The entertainment was opened by the singing of a ballad by the Black Swan, with piano accompaniment, after which Hon. Mr. Boutwell was introduced by Colonel William B. Thomas, in the following appropriate remarks:—

Speech of Colonel William B. Thomas.

Fellow-Citizens:—The country has just passed through five years of intense trial—a season which has tried the integrity of men, of the private citizen, and of the politician, and of the statesman. During that time multitudes have been true to the principles, true to their country. But it is lamentable to acknowledge that a few at least of those who we have most expected to rely upon, have been unequal to that occasion. Among those who have been true to principle, who have been true to humanity and justice and liberty and to truth, is the eminent gentleman whom I have the honor this evening to introduce to you.

As a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, he has always been found equal to the greatest emergency, always true to the people, always true to the Union, opposed to everything that was calculated to effect unjustly the union of these States.

Lecture of Hon. George S. Boutwell.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am to speak to-night of the policy and justice of public affairs. By topic is not enobling, and my plan of treating it will be simple.

By justice in public affairs I mean that rule of right or equity which men easily comprehend, and which cannot be very well stated except in connection with actual facts. And, certainly, by policy I do not mean the same thing, but rather, that course of conduct often pursued in obedience to the purposes and designs of men, regardless of the right or the wrong of the actions they adopt.

I propose, in the first place, to call your attention to some well known historical facts, and to the consequences of certain departures from the line of justice in public affairs, and then to apply, as well as I may be able, the lesson which these events teach in reference to the reconstruction of this Government.

"Justice," said Burke, "is the great stand and policy of civil authority, and no eminent departure from it, under any circumstance, gets the suspicion of being no policy at all." And the most eminent friend of integrity declared that "it was impossible to form a lasting power upon injustice and treachery." "These," says he, "may succeed for months, and for a while offer a flourishing appearance, but time soon reveals their weaknesses, and they fall into ruin of themselves. As, in their structure, the lowest part should be the firmest, so the ground and principles of all our actions should be just and true."

In proceeding in the discussion of the subject which I have assigned to myself, it will necessarily happen that I shall speak freely of the course pursued by some public men of this country, and especially by the person who now holds the office of President—not for the purpose of immediately influencing public conduct, but for the purpose of holding up for your gaze, and, as far as I may be able, to the observation of your fellow-citizens and of the country at large, the conduct of the man who furnishes, in his political, public, and official career, the most eminent and the most lamentable departure from the principles of justice in his official conduct.

I believe, and therefore I do not hesitate to declare, my belief that, since the overthrow of the Stuarts in England, no man has been called to the administration of the affairs of a great State so utterly and entirely destitute of those personal qualities which must enter into every just administration of the Government, as the man who, since April, 1865, has presided over the affairs of this country. And I arraign him here and everywhere, so long as I believe him guilty to the extent I do believe him guilty, because I know as well as I can know in reference to the future, that there can be no peace to this country, that there can be no restoration to social order in the Rebel States, or there can be no restoration of this Government—no security for capital for business, no general prosperity until the government of this country is put into the hands of a man who enjoys the confidence of the loyal people.

In modern times, one of the most eminent departures from the rule of right in public affairs was that conspiracy of the Continental States of Europe by which Poland was partitioned off, and ceased to exist as an independent State; and from the date of that act until now, every native of Poland has been, wherever he found a resting place in Europe, the enemy of every Government that participated in that act of injustice, and concentrated there too, and has become the willing agent and emissary of every conspiracy which contemplated the overthrow of those Governments; and thus it is that four of those States, from that day until now, have been paying the penalty of that act of injustice.

In later times we saw the course of Austria and Russia in reference to Hungary, and now that Austria has been degraded from her high position in Europe, we are able to see that the chief cause of her downfall was due to the circumstance that by her policy in Hungary she had alienated twelve millions of people from their support to the empire.

And now we have good reason to believe that Prussia, engaged in further movements for the annexation of the German States to the great central empire of Europe, is influenced largely in her movements by the circumstance that the twelve millions of Hungarians are hostile to the Austrian Empire. And thus is Austria, in the loss of German States, on the one side, and Russia, on the other, paying the just penalty for her injustice towards Hungary; and England to-day with her rebellion in Ireland, with dissatisfaction in Canada, with hundreds of thousands of natives of Ireland in the United States ready to engage in any movement calculated to dismember the British Empire, is paying the penalty of her injustice to Ireland.

Ireland, in 1850, containing a population of eight millions, which has, in these fifteen years, been reduced to six millions, and England to-day is engaged in movements for the suppression of a rebellion in Ireland, and all the power of the British empire is unable to restore Ireland to that condition in which she was twenty years ago, or develop her. All there is a change of policy.

Ireland possesses a beautiful climate, fertile soil, vast resources of gold iron, and other minerals, and water-power sufficient to turn the entire machinery of Great Britain. She has fisheries which the London *Times* has declared to be equal to the united fisheries of all England, Wales, and Scotland, and yet her population yearly diminishes, all in consequence of the injustice of the British Government towards the people.

Mr. Bright, in his speech at Dublin, said:—"That two things were necessary for the pacification of Ireland. First, the abolition of the Established Church; secondly, the purchase of the large landed estates, and the distribution of them, by sale among the people there." These two measures it adopted with reference to Ireland—and they are the least that can be required for the pacification of Ireland—tend to the destruction of the aristocratic part of the British Government, and, therefore, it is not an improbable event in the future. But when it may be accomplished would be claiming the eye of prophecy, which only Mr. Seward possesses. (Laughter.) Perhaps twenty-five years will pass before the most offensive Government will be overthrown, through the influence of the concessions which the British Government will be obliged to make to the people of Ireland.

We saw again the course of Great Britain in reference to another fact. When the eleven States organized themselves into a Confederacy, *so called*, the British Government, early in the month of May, within about thirty days after the first blood was shed in the city of Baltimore, recognized these eleven gebellious States, in the interest of slavery, as a belligerent among the powers of the earth; that is, as a power having the right to make war. And consequent upon that recognition, they also recognized the right of the Rebel corsairs upon the ocean or in any British port, and prepared vessels, manned and fitted through their aid, to course upon the high seas, and to prey upon American commerce, and permitted the officers of these vessels, upon their quarter decks, to settle questions of prize law which never, in any civilized country, were determined anywhere except in a court of justice. And this eminent departure from the well-settled principles of law and right in reference to the rights of belligerents upon the ocean, was conceded by the British Government for the unjust purpose of destroying American commerce.

What was the result? The result was that in four months our tonnage was reduced to two thirds what it was; it was either destroyed, or fictitiously turned over to other nations. England acquired a victory over American commerce by her course, but she reaps the result long after, when Prussia and Austria combine for the purpose of wresting from the ancient kingdom of Denmark the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. They soon saw that Austria, with a single port upon the country, could command the entire commercial capacity of the people of the United States for the purpose of destroying her commerce upon the ocean, upon the principles recognized by her in the case of the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*.

And so Great Britain was obliged to wait and see Austria and Prussia dismember her ancient ally, and from that day until now Great Britain has been a second or third-rate power in the affairs of the world, in consequence of her departure from the principle of right; and she can never regain that position until she restores the ancient rule of public and international law, in reference to the right of belligerents upon the ocean, and has made compensation to the Government of the United States for the losses sustained for the damages in her own waters.

But, gentlemen, the people of this country are never to be diverted from questions of domestic concern by any movements on the part of the Executive or Secretary of State, either in reference to the *Alabama* claims, or in reference to the conduct of Napoleon in Mexico. Enough for us, at the present moment, situated as we are, in the adjustment of domestic difficulties, and last, and least of all, should the people of this country intrust the difficult question of interference in foreign affairs to a man or to men who have shown themselves utterly incapable of managing their own home difficulties.

And we can afford to wait. The people of Great Britain will compel the Government of Great Britain to compensate us for the losses sustained by their injustice during the Rebellion as soon as we shall be under the necessity of receiving compensation. And as far as Mexico is concerned, unjust as is the conduct of Napoleon, unjust as is the usurpation of Maximilian in Mexico, if they don't choose to leave, whenever our Government is in safe hands we can banish all these gentlemen from this continent.

But we have had, as you very well know, in our own experience, a more pertinent illustration of the danger of departing from justice in the organization of the Government. If a Government be not just in its organization, you cannot expect it to be just either in its domestic policy or in its foreign. When our fathers made the Constitution in 1789, they recognized in it the institution of slavery. They recognized that institution in three forms; and, if you consider slavery—if you analyze it—you will find that it is only one of the worst forms of injustice, and every other degree or kind of injustice is the same in kind, upon analysis—differing, possibly, only in degree. They recognized the institution of slavery in that provision which permitted the importation of such persons until the year 1808.

They recognized the institution of slavery in that provision of the Constitution which provided for the return of persons escaped from service in one State into another. They recognized the institution of slavery also in the provision of the Constitution by which those States in which slavery existed were to be represented in Congress in proportion to the number of free persons, to which was to be added three-fifths of all other persons, thus conceding to slavery and to slaveholders, the worst institution in the country and the worst class of men in the country, political power disproportionate to the political power enjoyed in the free States of the Union.

Some of you—I presume all of you—have heard of the Blair family. (Laughter.) And they are, as a family, a little discreditable now, especially among the friends of liberty; and, as I propose to am under some obligations to the Blair family, I will mention a circumstance, for the purpose of making an observation.

In the year 1838 I visited Washington for the first time, in the month of January; I was there a week, including the Sabbath. On Sabbath morning I went out towards what was then known as the slave pen, as I remember it, and a dingy yellow brick building, surrounded by brick walls of the same color. As I was walking towards it, I met a black woman, who may have been upwards of sixty years of age. I had a little curiosity, which, perhaps, was not commendable; and I said to her, pointing to the Slave pen, "What building is that?" She at once burst into tears, and said, "That is the place where they keep the poor colored people that are going down to Louisiana." Louisiana being then among the black people, the general name for the whole unknown region of the South.

Upon a further inquiry I found she had been to visit for the last time her daughter, whom I understood to be a girl of eighteen years of age, who had been sold and was to leave the next morning. She was the last of seven children, who had been taken away from her in the same way. As I was leaving her, "Who was your master?" said I. She said it was Mr. Blair.

Such was my experience in that brief interview with that woman, that I then made a resolution, which I have to this day kept, that I would never utter or write one word in defense of the institution of slavery, and positively I have not.

Of course I cannot know whether this woman told the truth or not as to whether this was her master. For, if she told the truth, I am somewhat indebted to the Blair family for the resolution. As they are under the weather now, I feel that if I am ever to say anything for their benefit, I may say it now (applause)—in view of the fact that in their case, and in the case of others, we know that the sin of slavery is a sin so foul that it corrupts not only those who participate in it, but their children, even down to the third and fourth generation; and I think that the people of this country ought to resolve that they never will support for the first or second office in the nation any man who has bought or sold human flesh. (Enthusiastic applause).

And the nation never can be safe while in the Executive chair there is a man who has bought and sold human flesh. The whole Southern country to-day is laboring and suffering under the influence of the effect that the whole body of the slaveholders have become, what a Virginia statesman fifty years ago said they would be, a race of tyrants, and they respect nothing but power. Wherever the army is, or wherever they know that the power of this Government is and can be exercised for the protection of loyal men, loyal men for the moment are safe, but there is no safety within the region which has been cursed by slavery, except loyal men are protected by the power of this Government, and the difficulty is, that during the last fifteen months the whole Rebel population of the discontented States have felt, whether truly and for reason or not, that the man at the head of this Government was not disposed to the extent of his ability to protect loyal men; hence the massacres of Memphis and New Orleans.

Had there been at the head of the Government a man like Mr. Lincoln, he would have employed the powers of this Government in sustaining the rights of the loyal Convention in New Orleans. The convention had a right to assemble, whether it was a legal body or not, but if it were a legal body it had the power to control the Government of Louisiana. Of course it had a right to assemble, notwithstanding it was not a legal body. It had the same right to assemble that you have to-night, and had Mayor Monroe known that the President would have exercised his power to the utmost in the protection of the members of the Convention, we would not have had the bloody page we now have upon our history. But our fathers permitted the institution of slavery in this country. They founded a Government in part upon freedom and in part upon slavery.

In 1858 Mr. Lincoln declared, in his great contest with Douglas in Illinois, that the Government founded in part upon freedom and in part upon slavery could not stand. Indeed, in the lifetime of many of us there was no Union. Here were two civilizations, poised upon antagonistic and hostile ideas, and from the year 1820 to the opening of actual and bloody war, there was really no union between slavery and the free States that were organized under the Constitution, and finally difficulties terminated in the war of 1861, in which we have sacrificed of loyal men three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand, and expended from three to four thousand millions of dollars, and these are the penalties we pay for the mistake of our fathers in attempting to found a Government in part upon freedom and in part upon slavery, in part upon justice, and in part upon injustice.

The Government which they founded is fallen. It has ceased to exist. It can never be restored. Republican institutions have not failed; there has been no failure on the part of the people to establish and maintain a democratic policy and Government, but the experiment of founding a government in part upon justice and in part upon injustice has failed, and now we are invited to renew this experiment, and reconstruct this Government in part upon justice and in part upon injustice; but learning something, as I trust, from the lessons of the past; believing, as I do believe, that this sacrifice and suf-

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Character of the Great National Legislature.

List of the Members.

Sketches of the Leaders.

The Work to be Done.

Impeachment of the President.

The Plans Proposed.

History of Previous Impeachments

The New Financial Schemes.

"Take Off the Taxes."

The Mexican Question.

The Meeting Next Monday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Senate of the United States.

OFFICERS.

President of the Senate, pro tempore, and Acting Vice-President of the United States—Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut. Term expires March 4, 1867.

Secretary of the Senate—John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania. Term expires March 4, 1867.

President of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

List of Members.

CALIFORNIA.	MISSOURI.
John Conness.	J. B. Henderson.
J. A. McDougall,	B. Gratz Brown.
CONNECTICUT.	NEVADA.
James Dixon.	James W. Nye.
Lafayette S. Foster.	*William M. Stewart.*
DELAWARE.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
George Read Riddle.	Aaron H. Cragin.
Willard Saulsbury.	James W. Patterson.
ILLINOIS.	NEW JERSEY.
Lyman Trumbull.	Fred'k W. Frelinghuysen.
Richard Yates.	Alexander G. Cattell.
INDIANA.	NEW YORK.
Henry S. Lane.	Ira Harris.
T. A. Hendricks.	Edwin D. Morgan.
IOWA.	OHIO.
J. W. Grimes.	Benjamin F. Wade.
James Harlan	John Sherman.
KANSAS.	OREGON.
S. C. Pomeroy.	J. W. Nesmith.
H. I. Coob.	George H. Williams.
KENTUCKY.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Garrett Davis.	*Edgar Cowan.*
James Guthrie.	*Charles R. Buckalew.*
MAINE.	RHODE ISLAND.
Lot W. Morrill.	Henry B. Anthony.
William Pitt Fessenden.	William Sprague.
MARYLAND.	TENNESSEE.
Reverdy Johnson.	Joseph S. Fowler.
J. A. J. Creswell.	*David T. Patterson,*
MASSACHUSETTS.	VERMONT.
Charles Sumner.	George P. Edmunds
Henry Wilson.	Luke P. Poland.
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
Zachariah Chandler.	*W. T. Willey.*
Jacob M. Howard.	*P. G. Van Winkle.*
MINNESOTA.	WISCONSIN.
Alexander Ramsey.	*James R Doolittle.*
Daniel S Norton.	T. O. Howe.

Democrats and Conservatives in *italic.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of members, 52.	
Republicans	38
Democrats and Conservatives	14
Republican majority	24

House of Representatives.

Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, Ind., Speaker.

Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Pa., Clerk.

Unionists (in Roman), 138; Democrats (in *Italics*), 47. Total, 185.

CALIFORNIA.	NEW JERSEY.
1 Donald C. McRuer	1 John F. Starr
2 William Higby	2 *William A. Newell*
3 John Bidwell	3 *Charles Sitgreaves*
COLORADO.	4 *Andrew J. Rogers*
1 George M Chilcott	5 *Edwin R. V. Wright*
CONNECTICUT	NEW YORK.
1 Henry C. Deming	1 *Stephen Tabor*
2 Samuel L. Warner	2 *Teunis J. Bergen*
3 Augustus Brandegee	3 *W. E Robinson*
4 John H. Hubbard	4 *Morgan Jones*
DELAWARE.	5 *Nelson Taylor*
1 *John A. Nicholson*	6 *Henry J. Raymond*
ILLINOIS	7 *John W. Chanler*
1 John Wentworth	8 *James Brooks*
2 John F. Farnsworth	9 William A. Darling
3 Elihu B. Washburne	10 *William Radford*
4 Abner C. Harding	11 *Charles H. Winfield*
5 Eben C. Ingersoll	12 John H. Ketchum
6 Burton C. Cook	13 *Edwin N. Hubbell*
7 R. H. P. Bromwell	14 *Charles Goodyear*
8 Shelby M. Cullom	15 John A. Griswold
9 *Lewis W. Ross*	16 Robert S. Hale
10 *Anthony Thornton*	17 Calvin T. Hulburd
11 *Samuel S. Marshall*	18 James M. Marvin
12 John Baker	19 Demas Hubbard, Jr
13 Andrew J. Kuykendall	20 Addison H. Laflin
At Large, S. W. Moulton	21 Roscoe Conkling
INDIANA.	22 Sidney T. Holmes
1 *William E. Niblack*	23 Thomas T. Davis
2 *Michael C. Kerr*	24 Theodore M. Pomeroy
3 Ralph Hill	25 Daniel Morris
4 John H. Farquhar	26 Giles V. Hotchkiss
5 George W. Julian	27 Hamilton Ward
6 Ebenezer Dumont	28 Roswell Hart
7 *Daniel W. Voorhees*	29 Burt Vanhorn
8 Godlove S. Orth	30 *James M. Humphrey*
9 Schuyler Colfax	31 Henry Van Aernam
10 Joseph H. Defrees	OHIO.
11 Thomas W. Stillwell	1 Benjamin Eggleston
IOWA.	2 Rutherford B Hays
1 James F. Wilson	3 Robert C Schenck
2 Aaram Price	4 William Lawrence
3 William B. Allison	5 *F. C. Le Blond*
4 Joseph B Grinnell	6 Reader W. Clark
5 John A. Kasson	7 Samuel Shellabarger
6 Asahel W. Hubbard	8 James R Hubbell
KANSAS.	9 Ralph P Buckland
1 Sidney Clark	10 James M. Ashley
KENTUCKY.	11 Hezekiah S Bundy
1 *L. S. Trimble*	12 *William E. Fink*
2 *Burwell C. Ritter*	13 *Columbus Delano*
3 *Henry Grider*	14 Martin Walker
4 *Aaron Harding*	15 Tobias E. Plants
5 *Lovell H Rousseau*	16 John A. Bingham
6 Green Clay Smith	17 Ephraim R. Eckley
7 *George S. Shanklin*	18 Rufus P. Spalding
8 *William H. Randall*	19 James A. Garfield
9 Samuel McKee	OREGON.
	1 John H. D. Henderson

SKETCHES OF THE LEADERS.

Senate.

CHARLES SUMNER

was born in Boston, Mass., January 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College in 1830; spent the three following years at the Cambridge Law School; had the editorial charge for three years of the *American Jurist;* was admitted to the bar in 1834, and settled in Boston; was subsequently Reporter of the United States Circuit Court, and published three volumes, which now bear his name; was for three winters a teacher at the Cambridge Law School; soon after edited "Dunlap's Treatise on Admiralty Practice," and about this time he declined a professorship tendered him by his Alma Mater. In 1837 he visited Europe, was received with marked attention in England, and remained abroad until 1840. During the years from 1844 to 1846 he produced an edition of "Vesey's Reports," in twenty volumes. From that time onward he frequently appeared in public as a speaker on various philanthropic and literary subjects, and two volumes of his orations were published in 1850. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts; in 1856, for words uttered in debate on the subject of slavery, he was assaulted at his desk in the Senate Chamber by Preston Brooks, a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, from the effects of which his health suffered. He again visited Europe, having been, just before his departure, re-elected for a second term to the Senate. In 1853 he published a work on "White Slavery in the Barbary States," and in 1856 a volume of "Speeches and Addresses." In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the third term, ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813; adopted the profession of law; removed to Illinois, and became a member of the Legislature of that State in 1840; was Secretary of State in 1841 and 1842; Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1848 to 1853; was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and was re-elected for the term ending 1867. In 1861 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to serve until December, 1865.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER

was born in Franklin, New London county, Conn., November 22, 1806, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University, adopted the profession of law; was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839 and 1840, in 1846, 1847, and 1848, and 1854; was Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848, and 1854; Mayor of the city of Norwich for two years, and was chosen a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861, serving as a member of the Committees on Public Lands, Pensions, and the Judiciary. He was re-elected in 1860 for the term ending in 1867, and during the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and at the extra session of the Senate in 1860 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of that body, the death of Abraham Lincoln and the elevation of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency making him acting Vice-President of the United States. During the subsequent recess, as a member of a special committee of the Senate, he visited some of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN

was born in Boscowen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; studied law and was admitted to practice in Portland in 1827; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1832, and re-elected in 1840; was a Representative in Congress from Maine from 1841 to 1843 (declining further service); was again in the Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and re-elected in 1853 and 1854; and he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1853 and ending in 1859, serving on the Committee on Finance; and in 1859 he was re-elected for six years, serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and also as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of the Convention which nominated Henry Clay for President in 1832, and also of the Conventions which nominated Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1858 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, of which he was an overseer. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In July, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of S. P. Chase, resigned; also received in that year the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University; and he was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865, and ending in 1871, receiving his old position of Chairman of the Committee on Finance. His seat in the Cabinet he resigned March 4, 1865.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The present President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and heir apparent to the Presidential chair, should Mr. Johnson die before the expiration of his term of office, is Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut. Mr. Foster's Senatorial term, however, expires on March 4, 1867, and the choice of his successor, as President *pro tempore*, is already being agitated, the most prominent candidates being Senators Wade, Sherman, and Anthony. It has heretofore been customary for the President of the Senate to vacate his chair a few days prior to the beginning of a Congressional recess, in order to allow of the choice of a successor, and Mr. Foster will probably pursue this course, in order to permit a successor to be chosen before March 4 next.

House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

He was born in New York city, March 23, 1823; received a good common school education; was bred a printer, and settled in Indiana in 1836. From the time that he became of age until called away by his public duties he was the editor and publisher of the South Bend *Register;* was a member in 1850 of the State Constitutional Convention; declined a nomination for the State Senate in 1838; in 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Conventions of those years, and one of the Secretaries of each Convention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to each successive Congress, including the Thirty-ninth, serving two terms as Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and also as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress, and during the recess preceding the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress he visited the coast of the Pacific on a tour of pleasure.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY

was born in Philadelphia in the spring of 1814; received a good English education; commenced active life as a dealer in a printing office; spent seven years as an apprentice in a jewelry establishment; removed to Boston, and followed his trade there for four years, devoting some attention to literary matters; returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and held the office for some years of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. In addition to his political speeches, a number of literary addresses have been published from his pen. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committees on Indian Affairs and Expenditures on Public Buildings. Re-elected to the Thirty-eight Congress, serving on the Committees on Agriculture and Naval Affairs; and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

Born in Waltham, Massachusetts, January 30, 1816, his parents being respectable operatives in a factory. He received a common school education, and early acquired a fondness for reading instructive books. His first venture before the public was in the capacity of a newspaper editor in his native town, and he followed the same pursuit at Lowell. He studied law and came to the bar, but did not practise it to any great extent. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, serving in both Houses, and officiating for a time as Speaker. He was chosen President of the Convention held in 1853 for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts; was soon afterwards elected Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, serving from 1853 to 1857; was Speaker of the House during the Thirty-fourth Congress, and it has been said to his credit that not one of his decisions was ever overruled by the House. On his retirement from Congress in 1857 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of 24,000, and was twice re-elected to that office. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and saw much active service in the field, and in 1865 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in the place of D. W. Gooch, resigned.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1815; received an academical education; spent two years in a printing office; entered Franklin College, Ohio, but his health prevented him from graduating; he studied law in Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1840; from 1845 to 1849 he was Attorney for the State in Tuscarawas county; and in 1854 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress. During his first term he was a member of the Committee on Elections, and made a report on the Illinois contested cases, which was adopted by the House; and he also served as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. He was also re-elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, serving on the Judiciary Committee. In the early part of 1864 he was appointed a Judge Advocate in the army, and in the latter part of the same year was appointed by President Lincoln Solicitor of the Court of Claims; and in May, 1865, he was the Assistant Judge Advocate in the trial of the conspirators tried for murdering President Lincoln. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856, and adopted the profession of law; in 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Ohio Senate; in 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers; was appointed a Brigadier-General in 1862, the day that he fought in the battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky. He subsequently served at Shiloh, Corinth, and in Alabama, and early in 1863 he was appointed chief of staff to General Rosecrans, with whom he served up to the battle of Chickamauga. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Before taking his seat in Congress he was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, from September 19, 1863." Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

He was born in Brookline, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, January 28, 1818; when a boy he had some experience in farming; was in the mercantile business as apprentice, clerk and proprietor for twenty years; studied law and came to the bar somewhat late in life; served seven years in the Legislature of Massachusetts, between the years 1842 and 1850; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and also of the Peace Congress of 1861; was a Bank Commissioner in 1849 and 1850; was Governor of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852; was Secretary of the Board of Education for eleven years; was a member for six years of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue from July 1862 to March 1863. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Judiciary Committee. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864; and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Shall Congress Remain in Continual Session.

Congress has been in the habit of assembling upon the first Monday in December so long, that an idea has become prevalent that it cannot meet at any other time, except upon the call of the President. This is a mistake. The Constitution expressly provides that "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, *unless they shall by law appoint a different day.*" There can be no doubt but that the last clause of this section, which we have italicised, was intended to give Congress the power over its time of meeting. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a careful article on this subject, shows that such was the opinion of the early fathers, and produces the following instances as proof:—

"The first Congress elected under the Constitution assembled on the 4th of March, 1789. It sat over six months, adjourning September 29, 1789. Just before the adjournment the following act was passed:—

"'Be it enacted, etc., That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday in January next.'

"The appointment of a different day from that named in the Constitution was repeated as follows:—On the 2d of March, 1791, Congress passed an act providing that 'after the third day of March next the first annual meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of Oc-

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tober next. This was fixing a day for the Congress next succeeding them to convene, as they had before fixed a day for their own reassembling, and in both cases the day fixed was one different from that named *pro forma* in the Constitution.

"On the 5th of May, 1792, Congress resolved that the next session of that body should convene on the first Monday in November next ensuing. On the 30th of May, 1794, the same provision was made by law, and it was repeated on the 3d of March, 1797. On the 13th of May, 1800, Congress fixed the *third* Monday of November, 1800, as the time for reassembling. Again, by repeated acts, the first Monday of November, 1803, 1804, and 1808, and the *fourth* Monday of November, 1809, were fixed as the time of meeting, in lieu of the first Monday in December.

"On the 27th of February, 1813, Congress passed an 'act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress,' in which it was provided that, 'after the adjournment of the present session the next meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of May next.' This was during the second war with Great Britain, and the emergency was such as impelled the Congress to take into its own hands the care of the public welfare, and to call together the next succeeding Congress at a period at least six months earlier than that at which it would have been convened under the general provision of the Constitution."

From the above it is evident that Congress can by law regulate its own time of meeting, and that it is perfectly competent for one Congress to provide for the time of the assembling of its successor. The present Congress can clearly name the day when the Fortieth Congress shall meet, and that in accordance with "the Constitution as it is," as well as in conformity with the example of the early fathers. Whether such a step upon the part of Congress at its approaching session shall become necessary, depends altogether upon the conduct of President Johnson. Should he prove restive under wholesome restraint, and disregard the firmly expressed wishes of the people, it will certainly be the duty of their representatives to continue in session at the capital and look after the interests of the Republic.

The Proposed Impeachment.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PLAN.

General Benjamin F. Butler spoke for more than two hours in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Saturday evening, before an audience of twenty-five hundred persons, on the necessity for impeaching President Johnson.

Beginning with a rapid review of the course and results of the war, he proceeded to show that, among the supreme powers vested in Congress, is "the great constitutional, conservative remedy of impeachment and removal." He cited the cases of Judge Pickering, of Massachusetts, impeached in 1803 for drunkenness; of Judge Chase, of Maryland, impeached in 1804 for arbitrary and illegal conduct on the bench; of Judge Peck, of Missouri, impeached in 1831 for the arbitrary and illegal imprisonment of one Lawless, a lawyer; and of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, impeached in 1862, upon the complaint of Andrew Johnson, for defending secession, and decreeing the confiscation of property. Arguing from these cases, General Butler went on to show that in the trials English precedents were strictly followed in all points not provided for by the Constitution of the United States; and he contended that "impeachment is an act of government, and all governmental acts are based upon facts of which history and common fame are the only evidence."

From this point the General made his formal charges and specifications against President Johnson. The charges upon which his articles of impeachment were founded were eight in number, viz.:—

1. Degrading and debasing, even while taking the oath of office, the station and dignity of the office of Vice-President, and that of President, by indecently exhibiting and exposing himself upon official and public occasions in a state of drunkenness, by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors, to the great scandal and disgrace of the whole people of the United States and the Government thereof.

2. Officially and publicly making declarations and inflammatory harangues, indecent and unbecoming, and in derogation of his high office, dangerous to the permanency of our republican form of government and with intent and design to excite the ridicule, fear, hatred, and contempt of the people against the legislative and judicial departments thereof.

3. Wickedly, tyrannically, and unconstitutionally, as chief executive officer, usurping the lawful rights and powers of the Congress of the United States.

4. Wickedly and corruptly using and abusing the constitutional power of the President of nominating to office and filling vacancies in office during the recess of the Senate, and removing from office with intent and design to undermine, overthrow and evade the power of advising and consenting to appointments to office vested in the Senate by the Constitution, and for the further corrupt purpose of controlling the freedom of election by the people of members of the House, in order to put the House of Representatives in the hands of men lately in rebellion against or evilly disposed towards the Government.

5 Improperly, wickedly, and corruptly using and abusing the constitutional power of pardons for offenses against the United States, and in order to bring traitors and Rebels into places of honor, trust, and profit under the Government of the United States, and to screen whole classes of criminals from the penalties of their crimes against the laws thereof.

6 Knowingly and wilfully violating the constitutionally enacted laws of the United States by appointing disloyal men to office, and illegally and without right giving to them the emoluments of such office from the Treasury, well knowing the appointees to be ineligible to office.

7. Knowingly and wilfully neglecting and refusing to execute and carry out the constitutional laws of Congress in the insurrectionary States, in order to encourage men lately in rebellion and in arms against the United States, to the oppression and injury of the loyal and true citizens of such States.

8. Unlawfully, corruptly, and wickedly confederating and conspiring with one John T. Mooros, late a Rebel against the Government of the United States, pardoned by himself (that he might hold office), and other evil disposed persons, traitors, and Rebels, as well pardoned as unpardoned, to prevent, hinder, and disperse a lawful, peaceable, and rightful meeting and convention of loyal citizens of the United States, then assembled in New Orleans to consider their constitutional rights and privileges, and to submit to the judgment of the people of the State of Louisiana certain propositions of amendments to the Constitution of that State, for their discussion and action, as such convention might rightfully do.

Elaborate specifications were given to each of these charges, and the General was sometimes exceedingly plain-spoken. He described the scene in the Senate chamber, where Mr. Johnson took the oath as Vice-President, in these words:—"The disgraceful stammering tongue of the Vice-President as he mumbled his oath of office, and slobbered the holy book with a drunken kiss." Of the President's speeches on the route from Washington to Chicago, the General said:—"Has a shocked, outraged, humbled, shamed, and indignant people no remedy for such disgusting humiliation of their pride of country and national self-respect? Must they endure it for two years and more longer? A like record made against any other high officer of the United States to any former President, would he not have removed him for cause? Shall the spectacle remain forever unrebuked of the President debasing himself so as justly to draw from the crowd witnessing the exhibition such expressions as 'Go it, Andy!' 'Keep your temper, Andy!' 'Don't get mad, Andy!' And for the President to reply:—'I left my dignity at Washington!' May not the people say, 'You have quit the dignity of your office once—you shall never again resume it? Are the decent, respectable, and intelligent people of the country always to have their cheeks burn with shame whenever such conduct of their chief is discussed, because the remedy has never been applied or an example made? Is the highest office in the land, the Presidency, to which it is our proudest boast the humblest American boy may aspire, to be so degraded that to any well-bred boy it will not seem worth the aspiration; and yet to be neither remedy or punishment? No—so long as the conservative remedy of impeachment exists, the American people will preserve the Presidential office honored by Washington by punishing this, its degradation, as the highest of all misdemeanors."

General Butler concluded as follows:—"We have paid five billions of dollars and a half million of lives to preserve our free Government. We will not yield it to usurpation now. It is said let us wait and see what the future course of the Executive may be. If a man cheat me once, it is his fault. If he cheat me twice, it is my fault. No! the promptings of self-preservation, the dictates of political wisdom, the inspiration of statesmanship, all teach that it is better to have this great trial of our Government come in 1867 than postponed till 1869—then to be complicated with a Presidential election, and the question whether electors from Rebel States are to dictate the choice of a President to the loyal North, and also perhaps with a foreign war, with all the power it gives to the Executive to control a free people. No! if that 'little bell is to sound,' it is better that its tinkle be heard now, when we have, and shall have for two years, a loyal majority of more than two-thirds in the Government to muffle its clapper. Such a contest, whenever it may come, will show that the strength, permanence, and safety of this Government rest not in executive or legislative or judicial departments, not in the army or navy, but in the education, virtue, and intelligence of the whole people, prizing their liberties, valuing their free institutions, proud of their country as the great exemplar to show mankind that equal power, equal laws, equal rights, and equal justice are the true attributes of democratic elective government."

A United States Judge Impeached by Andrew Johnson.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The latest, and, from its character, the governing case of impeachment, is that of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts of Tennessee. The House of Representatives, at the session commencing December, 1861, adopted a series of articles impeaching Judge Humphreys, and on the 22d of May, 1862, the Senate commenced the trial of the said charges. The articles of impeachment were seven in number. The first of these was to the effect:—

That, regardless of his duties as a citizen of the United State, and unmindful of the duties of his said office, and in violation of the sacred obligation of his official oath, * * the said West H. Humphreys, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, in the city of Nashville, in said State, the said West H. Humphreys then being a citizen of the United States, and owing allegiance thereto, and then and there being judge, etc, at a public meeting on the day and year last aforesaid, held in said city of Nashville, and in the hearing of divers persons there present, did endeavor, by public speech, to incite revolt and rebellion within said State against the Constitution and Government of the United States, and did then and there publicly declare that it was the right of the people of said State, by an ordinance of secession, to absolve themselves from all allegiance to the Government of the United States, the Constitution and the laws thereof.

It will be remembered that this man was a judge of a United States Court, in a State whereof Andrew Johnson was then Governor. He was impeached through the instrumentality of Andrew Johnson, and other citizens of Tennessee. He was impeached by a House of Representatives from which ten States were excluded. He was impeached by a House of Representatives in which he had no Representative, and in which only a small portion of the people of Tennessee could be heard. He was impeached by a "Rump Congress"—by a body "hanging on the verge of the Government" and "calling itself the Congress of the United States." He was tried by a Senate in which eleven States had no members. He was tried by a Senate from which eleven States, entitled to twenty-two votes, were excluded. He was tried by a Senate which, had these twenty-two votes been present, would not have convicted him. He was impeached by a House and tried by a Senate into either of which no member from ten States could have been admitted.

But what makes this case a stronger precedent at the present time, is that the first article of the impeachment is for a speech, the sentiments of which were in contravention of his official duty. Upon this article the vote was unanimously "guilty." Upon most of the charges there were some votes of not guilty, and upon one or more he was acquitted, but upon the charge of having made that speech he was convicted by a unanimous vote. The Constitution provides that—

"The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

The House of Representatives is invested by the Constitution with the exclusive duty and power of impeaching a public officer. The Senate is invested with the exclusive duty and power of trying him. The House prepares the charges; the Senate, sitting as a Court, decides upon the sufficiency of the accusation, and whether it, if proved, constitutes "treason, bribery, or other high crime or misdemeanor." They hear the evidence. Their judgment is final, and the Constitution says that a conviction by two-thirds of the Senators present shall be sufficient.

In this case of Humphreys, who was impeached, tried, convicted, and removed from office through the active agency of Andrew Johnson, the Senate decided that a speech inciting people to revolt or rebellion against the Constitution and Government, by an officer sworn to fidelity to both, was sufficient offense to sustain an impeachment therefor. This decision was rendered by a unanimous vote of the Senate. It follows, therefore, that no other act of rebellion is needed. It does not require, for instance, that Andrew Johnson shall actually march troops into the halls of Congress, and shoot down the members, or disperse them by the bayonet, to render him liable to impeachment; it does not require that he shall actually issue orders forbidding the execution of the laws. It is sufficient that he, as President of the United States, sworn to preserve and protect the Constitution, and see that the laws are executed, shall, in some public manner, declare his purpose thus to act, and urge and incite the people to aid and assist him in these or any other acts for the destruction of the Government or any of its departments.

The precedent, which was not adopted hastily or in passion, is one resulting from proceedings instituted at the suggestion of Andrew Johnson. Judge Humphreys was amenable to no law but that to which the President and all other civil officers are amenable. The same Constitution protected him that covers Andrew Johnson. The House that was competent to impeach him is as competent to impeach the President or any other officer. The Senate that was competent to try and convict him is as competent to try and convict any other civil officer. There is no escaping the precedent of this Humphreys' case, for which the country is indebted to Andrew Johnson.

The plea of Johnson's followers is that speeches, no matter how revolutionary and rebellious they may be, cannot furnish legal ground for impeachment. But the Senate, upon a case forced upon them by Andrew Johnson, by a unanimous vote, decided that such a speech by an officer of the Government, sworn to the support and execution of the laws, was sufficient to warrant impeachment, and to warrant, upon proof, the conviction and deposition of the guilty official.

The Constitution, it is true, confines impeachment to "treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors," but there is a vast difference between the criminality of the act by one holding an office under the United States and a private citizen. Drunkenness while in the discharge of official duties has been adjudged a sufficiently "high crime or misdemeanor" to warrant impeachment. A revolutionary speech by a President, or other person in authority, in disregard of his official oath, is, we have seen, sufficient to warrant not only the impeachment, but the conviction and deposition of the accused officer. In the case of impeachment, the actual offense receives the criminality from the official position of the accused.

A treasonable speech by the President, or a Cabinet officer, or Federal judge, while it would not warrant a conviction for treason before a court and jury, warrants an impeachment, and, upon conviction, a removal from office. An impeachment, in point of fact, raises only the question whether such a person is fit to hold office. Numerous precedents furnish a variety of causes justifying impeachment, but we have preferred to cite this case because it is the most recent, and all the circumstances surrounding it make it a precedent covering the case of Andrew Johnson, and because it is one procured by his own agency, and the authority of which he is estopped from denying.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Law of Impeachments—How and when Exercised—Will Congress impeach Mr. Johnson?—Highly Interesting Document.

In view of the threatened impeachment of Mr. Johnson by the radicals, the following, prepared for the Richmond *Examiner*, will be read with deep interest. It gives the law, and cites the instances in which impeachment has been effected:—

The strong probability that the President of the United States will be impeached this winter, makes it interesting for our readers to have some light thrown upon the law of impeachment.

Impeachment is an old affair in the history of our English ancestors.

The first authentic case of impeachment was in 1376, in the reign of Edward III. They were frequent for several reigns afterwards. There were none in the reigns of Edward IV, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth.

When the reins of regal power were held by feeble hands, impeachments were most resorted to. When the kingly authority was in strong hands, impeachments were not favored. This is said by historians to be owing to two causes—the weakness of the House of Commons and the preference of the Tudor Princes for the more summary proceedings of bills of attainder and the Star Chamber.

After the reign of Elizabeth impeachments revived, and between 1620 and 1688 there were forty cases of impeachment, including the memorable and melancholy case of that wonderful genius, Lord Bacon.

In the reign of William III, Anne, and George I there were fifteen impeachments. In the reign of George II only one, that of Lord Lovel, for treason. One of the last cases was that of Warren Hastings, so memorable on account of the eminence of the accused, a man who stands out statuesque in history, and the extraordinary genius of the prosecutors, Edmund Burke, Charles J. Fox, and Sheridan, making it the most famous trial in history.

The last case of impeachment in England was that of Lord Melville, in 1805.

Impeachments have been found to be cumbersome proceedings in England, and they have fallen into disuse there.

In impeachments the House of Commons act as in the nature of a grand jury, making their presentment to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords act as a judicial body.

Any member of the House of Commons may institute the proceedings, by making his charges against the accused, with his proofs. This may be voted upon directly by the House, or referred to a committee to report upon.

If the House resolves to impeach certain members are ordered to proceed to the House of Lords and make known the resolution of the House. As many members as choose accompany the members who communicate the impeachment to the Lords.

Articles of impeachment are usually prepared after the formal notice given to the Lords. The articles of impeachment are prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, and are first submitted to the House, and if approved by the House, they are delivered to the Lords.

Upon the formal impeachment, at the bar of the Lords, the party impeached is taken into custody, but may be bailed.

The Lords appoint a day for the trial. Commons appoint managers to prepare evidence, and conduct the proceedings.

An important inquiry is, What offenses are the the subject of impeachment in England?

The most satisfactory answer to that question is to refer to the prominent cases of impeachment cited in the books

1. Duke of Suffolk for high treason.

2. Lord Finch, Sir Robert Berkeley, Lord Strafford for high treason in subverting the fundamental laws and introducing arbitrary power. Under this impeachment Lord Strafford, to the eternal shame of Charles I, was executed.

3. Duke of Suffolk, for that, being ambassador, he consented to the delivery of divers towns to the King of France, without privity of other ambassadors.

4. Earl of Bristol, that being ambassador, he gave false information to the King; that he did not pursue his instructions; that he pursued his embassy for his own profit.

5. The famous Cardinal Wolsey, for whom Shakespeare makes us feel so sorry by the sad speeches he puts in his mouth after his fall from power, that he made a treaty between the Pope and the King of France when Ambassador of Henry VIII, without privity of the King.

That he joined himself with the King, the memorable words Shakespeare alludes to, *"Ego et Regius meus."*

6. The Earl of Bristol, for counselling against a war with Spain.

For advising a toleration of Papists.

(This would constitute a good article against the President for advising a toleration of "Rebels.")

Entering the King to Popery.

7. Michael de la Poole, inciting King to act against the advice of Parliament.

8. The Spencers, that they gave bad counsel to the King.

9. Earl of Oxford, for advising a prejudicial peace.

10. Lord Finch, that, being Speaker of the Commons, he refused to proceed in the House.

11 Duke of Buckingham, that, being admiral of, he neglected the safeguard of the sea.

Earl of Oxford, for hazarding the navy and neglecting to take ships of the enemy.

12. Michael de la Poole that, being Chancellor, he acted contrary to his duty.

13. Lord Somers, for ratifying a peace under the great seal not approved of by the parties concerned.

Putting the great seal to a blank commission.

Delaying justice.

14. Purchasing lands of the King under their value.

15. Duke of Buckingham.

Plurality of offices.

Purchasing offices.

16. Earl of Oxford, for exercising incompatible offices.

17. Duke of Buckingham for giving medicine to the King without advice of the physicians.

18. The Spencers, that they prevented the great men of the realm from giving counsel to the King, except in their presence.

For putting good magistrates out of office and putting in bad, (Another precedent, turning out radicals and putting in Copperheads.)

19. Earl of Oxford, for encouraging pirates.

20. Sir G. Mourpesson for procurement of patents on monopoly.

21. Lord Bacon, alas, for poor human nature!—for taking bribes.

22 Lord Finch, for unlawfully enlarging the forest.

For threatening other judges to make them subscribe to his opinion.

For delivering opinions knowing them to be contrary to law.

For drawing business of the courts to his chamber.

23 For extortions and deceits.

24. Cardinal Wolsey for exercising legislative powers.

25 For converting public money to his own use.

For procuring exorbitant grants of land from the King.

26. Lord Halifax, for obtaining grants of estates forfeited for Rebellion.

For obtaining grants of money when there was war and heavy taxes.

All are familiar with Warren Hastings' trial, and it is not necessary, therefore, to allude to the charges against him.

From this summary of the principal cases of impeachment which have occurred in England, we think it follows that, according to the practice there, the House of Commons have been in the usage of impeaching for anything they chose to consider an offense. Evidently, whenever the House of Commons wanted to get rid of a public officer, all they had to do to get up an impeachment was to work up the best charge they could against him. There was no limit to the exercise of the power of impeachment but their own discretion. Impeachment was a political contrivance to get rid of an obnoxious officer. The practical result was that every man held his office at the discretion of a majority of the House of Commons and a majority of the House of Lords.

Such was the practice, and therefore the parliamentary law of impeachment in England when the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

The Constitution, Article II, section 4, provides:—

"The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Article 1, Section 3. "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

"Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States."

The first inquiry is, What the President may be impeached for? The Constitution says he may be impeached for misdemeanors. What is a misdemeanor in a public officer? Any violation of duty; doing anything he ought not to do, neglecting to do anything he ought to do.

Any public officer is indictable for misbehavior in his office. (Ledford vs. Thomas. 6 Modern R. 96. 1 Russell on Crimes.)

Any neglect of duty ground for indictment. (Regina vs. Wyatt. 1 Salkeld R. 381. 1 Russell on Crimes 187.)

The great principle of the parliamentary law and the common law is that any official misconduct is a misdemeanor.

An interesting inquiry arises here—Is it necessary before the Senate can act on a case of impeachment, that a statute law should have been previously passed defining for what offenses impeachment lies? It is a familiar principle that the courts of the United States cannot take cognizance of any criminal offense unless it is an offense against some statute of the United States. In other words, the United States courts exercise no criminal jurisdiction derivable merely from the common law.

Does the same rule prevail in regard to the Senate of the United States acting as a court of impeachment? Judge Story, in his "Commentaries," decides this question in the negative. He says:—

"No one asserts that the power of impeachment is limited to statute offenses."—Second Story, p. 264, sec. 795.

Yet he protests against the whole subject being left to the "arbitrary discretion of the Senate," and insists that 'resort must be had either to parliamentary practice and the common law in order to ascertain" what are impeachable offenses.

But when we consider that the parliamentary practice gives the House of Commons an unlimited discretion in the nature of the charges, provided they allege some violation of duty, and the common law lays down a principle equally comprehensive as to indictable offenses in officers, we do not perceive that there is any difference, practically, between leaving the whole subject to the "arbitrary discretion of the Senate," which he objects to so vehemently, and leaving it to them under the restriction of parliamentary practice and the common law, which, in effect, as we have seen, is no restriction at all. According to Judge Story, you cannot impeach the President for having a red head, a mere arbitrary offense. But all that you have to do, in order to impeach, is to charge some alleged violation of duty.

The practice of the Senate, in the four cases of impeachment which they have had before them, assumes a jurisdiction to proceed without any previous statutory enactments.

It may be interesting to note what Judge Curtis, an eminent member at one time of the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, says on this general subject:—

"The purposes of an impeachment lie wholly beyond the penalties of the statute or customary law. The object of the proceeding is to ascertain whether the cause exists for removing a public officer from office. * * A cause for removal from office may exist where no offense against positive law has been committed, or where the individual has, from immorality or imbecility, or mal-administration, become unfit to exercise the office. (Second Curtis. History of the Origin of Courts, 261.)

Practically, the President holds his office at the discretion of a majority of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate. It may be, as Mr. Curtis suggests in another passage than the one cited, that the framers of the Constitution only reconciled themselves to the great prerogatives conferred on the Executive by making him removable, in effect, at the will of a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate.

It is said of the Government of Russia that it is a despotism tempered by assassination. Our President may be then defined an authority tempered by the power of impeachment.

The result of our examination of this subject has been to give us the impression that the impeachment power is a prerogative, which places the President in a greater degree of dependence and insecurity than in our casual reflection upon the subject we had previously supposed.

The real outrage, in the case of President Johnson, would be to exercise this great prerogative in the absence of the Senators of ten States.

There is one further question of immense importance in this case. It is this:—

Can the impeachment be made to operate a suspension of the President from the exercise of the functions of his office upon its institution? In other words, can the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, order a cessation of the executive functions in the person of Mr. Johnson during the pendency of the trial?

Unfortunately, the Constitution is silent on this vital point, and, so far as we have been able to discover, the information from the practice of the House of Lords is not conclusive.

There is one provision of the Constitution which may be considered to have some bearing on this point. It is the provision that, in case of the "inability" of the President "to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President."

This is a different thing from his "removal." That is also provided against. "Inability" might arise from lunacy, as was the case with George III.

Is there anything in the practical operation of an impeachment to constitute this "inability?" We think not.

According to our conception of the law, the Senate would, until a conviction, have no power over the President, more than was necessary as a court to try him. We do not think that this power to try him would give the Senate the power to imprison him during the trial.

It must be remembered that the object of imprisonment is to make sure that the accused will be in control of the Court to receive sentence. Hence, ordinarily, a party is not entitled to bail in capital cases, but is in all other cases.

When it is further remembered that the only sentence that can be passed on conviction by impeachment is removal from office, and disqualification for further office, it would seem to follow that, there being no necessity for imprisonment, it would not be within the power of the Senate.

This distinction seems to have been taken in England. Hence it is laid down:—

"In an impeachment for a capital offense he shall be committed to custody."—5 Comyn Title Parliament, p. 289.

Therefore Commons complained in the case of Lord Clarendon that he was not committed."—*Idem*, 289.

"Party impeached for a misdemeanor, whether a peer or a commoner, not to be committed until judgment."—*Idem*, 289.

"So a peer may continue in his place, except upon debate in his own case, till judgment."—*Idem*, 259.

If we argue from the reason of the matter, it is clear that the Senate, on impeachment of the President, has no power to imprison him, because an order of this kind could be issued by a majority, whereas the Constitution requires two-thirds to remove, thus, by imprisoning him, less than the constitutional number might practically remove him.

The inconvenience of interrupting the operations of the great Executive branch of the Government, on a mere charge against the President, is a powerful argument against the exercise of the power to imprison him.

The practice of the Senate may be considered as almost conclusive on the subject.

In all the cases of impeachment the Senate have proceeded by summons notifying the accused, without any arrest of the person.

We conclude, therefore, that the Senate have no right to commit the President to prison, without bail on his impeachment, and as this way alone could an "inability" be produced, which would open the way for a vacancy in his office; therefore, an impeachment of the President does not, and cannot be made before conviction, to operate as a suspension of the President from the Executive functions.

What Congress may do with the Executive.

It is proposed that, in place of impeaching the President, Congress shall curtail his powers of dispensing public patronage, and insist that Executive appointments shall be more immediately under the control of the Senate than they are at present.

To this end, we presume a bill will be passed which will prevent the President from issuing a commission of office to any one until the Senate has approved of the appointment. Such a course would seem appropriate, whether Mr. Johnson is removed or not, and we have no doubt some such scheme will be inaugurated at once.

The Public Debt—The Taxes.

Mr. McCulloch has discovered that, with our present revenue, our national debt can be liquidated in ten years. This is too rapid for the interests of both the Government and the people.

Congress therefore should, and no doubt will, authorize the Secretary to pay off the debt in such time as to consume at least thirty years in its entire liquidation, and to do this properly, safely, and easily, a long, popular five per centum loan might be arranged for, into which our present debt might be funded gradually at maturity, at the option of the bondholders.

This is but just. Our posterity will reap more benefits from our success in saving the Union than we will, and hence should be made to pay some of the national debt incurred in obtaining security, prosperity, Union and power.

Such a course would enable the Government to abrogate or lessen the tax upon incomes, reduce and systematize the stamp duties, and regulate and reduce the excise tax. Apart from the justice of this measure, nothing could be more popular.

The Internal Revenue system is very faulty. It is a great burden upon the people, and it is said to be a vast field for peculation of every description.

What the President Proposes.

Since Mr. Johnson has occupied the Presidential chair, he has not deemed any further amendments to the Constitution necessary; but in the forthcoming Message, in view of the exigencies of the day, he will recommend several matters as subjects to be embraced in proposed amendments to that instrument. Among them may be mentioned the abolishment of the Electoral College, and the election of President and Vice-President directly by the voters at large, without regard to State boundaries. Another amendment suggested is the election of United States Senators by the voters at large in the several States, instead of electing them by the State Legislatures; and still another amendment named is the appointment of judges of the United States Supreme Court for a term of twelve years each, one-third of the entire number to be appointed every four years. These amendments were proposed some years ago by Mr. Johnson in the United States Senate, while he was a member of that body. The amendment proposing the election of President by male voters at large, in the opinion of Mr. Johnson, will eventually regulate the question of suffrage within the States, by making it of imperative interest that each State include as many voters as possible, and thus in proper time the franchise will be extended to the colored people. It is not expected that Mr. Johnson will propose action on the amnesty question by Congress, inasmuch as he holds that under the Constitution, the Executive has the sole power to grant amnesty and pardon, and therefore he will not propose that Congress legislate upon that subject.

The only statesmanlike proposition here is that which takes the election of Senators from the Legislatures, and puts it immediately in the hands of the people. This will be acceptable to the masses, but the politicians will object seriously. Why? Because it is the revival of Hamilton's idea of having a more centralized Government. It is a step towards abolishing our State Legislatures. Its advocacy by Johnson would seem to indicate that he has changed his politics—from Democrat to Federalist.

Our Foreign Relations.

It is said that General Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, has prepared bills looking to an alliance between the United States, Russia, and Prussia; and for the purpose of occupying Mexico, dividing it into fifteen States, guaranteeing them a republican form of government. We can only hope that this is true, and that these bills will speedily be passed and put into execution.

The "holy alliance" will give us not only Mexico, Cuba, and the whole Continent and the Isthmus, but it will secure them to us in a peaceful way. War will be impossible if the diplomacy is placed in good hands.

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THE WORK OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

A Thanksgiving Sermon, Delivered Before the Congregations of the First and Third Reformed Dutch Churches, by the Rev. J. W. Schenck, at the Church, Corner Tenth and Filbert Streets.

We published yesterday a short abstract of the eloquent Thanksgiving sermon delivered by the Rev. J. W. Schenck, at the Third Reformed Dutch Church. Believing that the whole discourse will well repay perusal, we avail ourselves of the space which, wanting yesterday, is to-day at our command, and give it to the public in full.

The minister selected his text from the 17th verse of the 32d chapter of Isaiah:—"And the work of righteousness shall be peace."

At the call of our Chief Magistrate, our whole people engage in thanksgiving to Almighty God to-day.

For this excellent and becoming custom is, happily, again made national. Happily, we say, for this is as it should be. It befits us, as a professedly Christian nation; and more than this, it is in keeping with our national origin, and properly recognizes and keeps it in remembrance. Our origin is in no sense accidental. We are the offspring of the providence of God. Not that ordinary providence, by which He upholds and regulates all things, but that special providence by which He prepares the way of His kingdom of righteousness and peace, and establishes its sway in the world. Men were educated to found this nation, in the school of conflict, for sacred principles. The Spirit of God awakened a few minds to see and appreciate the deadening influence of Rome, on mind and heart, and social, moral, and civil estate.

They saw, too, that in the great Bible doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, lay enwrapped freedom of conscience in the Church of God; and they set themselves, in the strength of the Lord, to loose the Papal shackles from the Church, and put away from between her and her true Lord the soul-tyranny of Rome. And thus came forth the Protestant Reformation, whose special beauty and strength showed themselves in the Netherlands, then a province of Spain. Philip II, inspired by his cruel heart and his Romish prejudices, sought to crush out this Heaven-inspired spirit of liberty; and employed all the horrors of war and the Popish Inquisition to effect his purpose. The Netherlands, seeing that freedom, not only religious but civil, was at stake, resisted. After a long and terrible struggle they triumphed, and religious and civil liberty was theirs. And now, being independent, they must frame a civil Government which would secure by its operation these dear-bought benefits. The Reformed Church—our Reformed Church—itself the very symbol and the foster-mother of both, furnished, in its framework, a model which was imitated.

The result was the free Dutch Republic, which, while it was the wonder of the age, afforded a safe asylum to the oppressed for conscience' sake. Nor were these wanting. Puritans and Huguenots found occasion to seek temporary asylum there; and while there, they learned the connection between a free republic and the sure guarantee of free exercise of religious affections. They came, and Hollanders came hither, and brought these ideas with them, in addition to the spirit of the Reformation.

And when the mother-country put the heel of oppression upon their descendants, she met that spirit and these ideas in *full life* and vigor. They *bore and forbore* till endurance ceased to be a virtue, and then they struck for independence—and not in vain.

For in independence they designed only to perpetuate to Church and State what had been born in the Reformation, and brought to maturity through much tribulation in the Netherlands. And now they set into the soil of the New World, and water with tears of pious gratitude, and fertilize with the prayer of faith, the precious "Plant of renown," which their fathers had borne with them from their Old World asylum. And it took root; and in our free institutions, baptized twice in blood, we have the stately tree grown to strength, and spreading its branches, and sheltering by its genial shade the representatives of every clime and nation. Now see why it is often noted that the institutions of our Reformed Church and our civil institutions are similar. It is natural that the child should be like its parent. Our Reformed Church is, root and branch, in every sense, an ecclesiastical republic.

And since we may thus trace our origin through "the Dutch Republic" up to the Reformed Church, whose original is that great agency by which God would reform and liberate the world through the doctrines and blood of His Son—behold how imperative the duty of all American citizens to labor to preserve intact these institutions of God's own planting, by His special and wonderful Providence.

While then to-day we give thanks for large harvests, and active industry, and preserved health, and peaceful foreign relations, it is most fitting that our minds take the direction of considering what is necessary to effect the end, for which it is clear we were brought into, and are continued in existence, as a people. Our text furnishes us the necessary instruction, and leads our minds in a proper train. "The work of righteousness shall be peace." For in this term, "peace," are contained all those elements which can be conceived of as having place in the object for which we were made and are so signally preserved a free republic. It pictures to us the smooth working of the national machinery; the complete harmony of all the departments of Government; the practical efficiency, because of the actual supremacy, of law; the unjarring adjustment of the various interests and industries of the nation; the brotherly union of all its sections; and the full recognition and enjoyment of all rights, civil, social, religious, throughout our borders. Nay, brethren, it pictures all our present difficulties settled; all sectional bitterness cured, and the stream of personal freedom and safety, in the enjoyment of high privileges, coursing everywhere, and bearing upon its bosom a happy, busy, contented, law-abiding, prosperous people; and over them the bright sun of God's favor pouring down blessings, varied as circumstances, abundant as necessities, in His rays. We may then express our gratitude to-day, by carefully and devoutly considering the divinely prescribed requisite to this peace.

And now, first, let me show you something of the nature of this requisite. As it was originally given, it was the promise of what should be under given circumstances. It was the pledge of Divine honor and faithfulness that, when righteousness had done its work, peace should be enjoyed. But who cannot see enwrapped in it a fundamental principle to govern all human action, and to point the human mind to the attainment of valuable results? Now God plainly tells us, by various means, that it is a principle underlying His personal and governmental action. "All the words of His mouth are in righteousness." "I, the Lord, have called thee in righteousness." And does He not style Himself "the righteous Lord, that loveth righteousness?" He "rules in righteousness;" He shall "judge the world in righteousness;" and He "doeth righteousness." But, more still to our point:—"The kingdom of God is, first, righteousness, then peace." The title of the great Redeemer is "the Prince of Peace." The issue of His conflict with the powers of darkness is, "on earth peace." Yet "the sceptre of His kingdom is a sceptre of righteousness," and in the connection of our text, and at the very starting-point of the thought that is in it expressed, He is styled "a King who shall reign in righteousness." His work of sacrifice is a work of righteousness, through which, by "magnifying the law, and making it honorable," He becomes "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," and so, their peace. And when the beneficence of His perfect sway is subject of remark, we hear it said "The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, by righteousness." Thus it is made clear that everywhere righteousness goes before peace—its part, its root, its fundamental source. And no wonder; for God has established His throne for righteousness. And as the God of peace, to make peace the inhabitant of this earth, He has laid the principle of the text at the basis of the revolution His grace has proposed to effect; and will have it honored, held sacred, by all who would enjoy peace. And now, what can the citizen of the United States deem more important than to know what this work of righteousness involves? To endeavor to show this will occupy our second head of discourse.

The "worker of righteousness" is in one place declared to be "accepted with God." It is therefore doing that which pleases, because it honors God. Enoch was said to "please God," and his ways are described in the short sentence, "Enoch walked with God." It is said that "Solomon pleased God" when, in answer to God's, "Ask, what shall I give thee?" he said, "Give me an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." Solomon was just seated on his throne, and to show that God was pleased, and to show the bearing of that case upon our present object, let me say God gave him wisdom above all before or after him; and not only that, but enormous wealth, and length of days, and great honor; and He gave him a reign of absolute peace. Now we can see that the "work of righteousness" involves—First, a strict regard in all our ways, as men and citizens, to the requirements of the Divine will. Working righteousness is doing right, God being the judge of the right. And His "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," found plainly written, define the right. For "all his commandments are righteous." David, as a man and as a king, struck the true vein when he said (and in private and in public life he acted upon it, save in the case of Uriah the Hittite, of which he bitterly repented), "I esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right, and I hate every false way." Hence, his administration as king is made the standard by which every reign afterwards is tested. It is, indeed, remarkable that a good king, and one approved of God, is described as doing that which was right in the eyes of the Lord, as did David his father. And worthy to be noted is it, that those were not approved of God of whom it could even be said, "he did right in the sight of the Lord," since it must be added "but not like David his father." What a strict construction, then, does God put upon this work of righteousness! Surely, it involves something more, something deeper-seated than an external form of obedience, of even divine precept. It discloses to us how true it is, that "there is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." It comments most severely upon those ways of men which are fashioned after the principle of being only legally right. But not simply magistrates have been taught concerning this work of righteousness. The people have a lesson in the event of the disruption under Rehoboam. That was the work of God. He rent the kingdom asunder, and only left a small portion to David's line, for His promise' sake to David, and for His great purpose' sake, respecting David's Son and Lord. The reason for His severe visitation thus inculpates king and people: "*They* have forsaken me, and have worshipped the gods of the heathen, and have not walked in my ways to do that which was right in mine eyes, and to keep my statutes and my judgments, as did David." The truth is, God has been careful to reveal Himself as an administrator of government, and to make it appear that the precepts He enjoins upon men grow out of and exhibit His own method of conducting the affairs of government. And thus He is before men actually the Model Ruler; and He would be imitated in his principles and ways by peoples and nations. And in this imitation of Him—this practical use of the principles underlying His throne, and actuating him, all with reference to the declaration of His glory and honor as the Chief Magistrate of the Universe—we have this "work of righteousness." Now, secondly, this further involves strict regard for the best interests of men. As it looks backward and finds its model in the Divine administration, so it looks forward and finds its aims in sympathy with the Divine purposes. When a nation conducts its affairs as the Divine Ruler does, it will begin to aim to attain the same ends, as God proposes to Himself, and will effect, in the accomplishment of His purposes. And, as God has made His great law of righteousness to look to human good, as well as to His proper glory,—so, while He administers His government to show that He "whose name is Jehovah is the most High over all the earth." At the same time, His very rule of men is directly employed for their establishment in the "glorious liberty of the sons of God;" and to participation in this liberty it seeks to bring the very creation it "delivers from the bondage of corruption." The kingdom of God is, indeed, the refuge, the retreat into which the burdened and weary slaves of the foul author of all oppression and misery are invited to flee. And His government in righteousness is held forth as their guarantee of safety from all harm forevermore. And it is none the less fitting to be considered by citizens that this state of safety is styled "eternal life." Now, most fitting is it that nations do all that is right to show their power and resources and dignity, and to gain honorable standing among other nations. Yea, this a nation can do, and conform to the mind and will of God. Yea, more; this will be the result, if its ways do conform to His. But, it falls far short of its true end if it stops here. No nation is formed for its glory merely. A nation is a provider, a guide, a protector. Its people, the subjects of its authority, are the proper objects of its provisions, its guidance, its protection. Whatever may contribute to their personal prosperity the nation must furnish by its distribution of privileges, its definition and recognition of rights, and by opening avenues for industry and talent, to traverse freely in pursuit of every good. And it must defend all honestly and peacefully engaged in such pursuit, against the selfishness and criminal ambition of such as would resist or harass them. Nor has it fulfilled its high charge until it has given its energies to the intellectual and moral culture of its people, and the encouragement of all influences, especially those of the kingdom of God, which may contribute to their well-being in its fullest sense. And in this, if it imitate the Divine model, it will be "no respecter of persons," but will spread its benefits with liberal hand to those everywhere who honor its authority, and withhold them from such only as refuse that honor, by resistance of its righteous requirements and the violation of its lawful provisions. And when we speak of the nation, we do not confine ourselves to the magistracy, and hold them alone bound to this. We accept the great underlying principle of our institutions, "the people, the power," and hold this up as the Divinely prescribed order for them, in that capacity, to follow. Indeed, it is idle to look for a work of righteousness in official positions, if it be not found in men as men, and as they move among men.

Now it will be seen that, in order to that "work of righteousness," which "shall be peace," there must be honesty, unselfishness, and unswerving devotion to the real right, and to the great ends of government and citizenship, viz., the common weal, both in officials and citizens. That sympathy with the great "worker of righteousness," which is involved in the "work of righteousness," makes this imperative and absolute upon all who would strive for what is signified by "peace." And does the "work of righteousness" seem to any difficult, and even impossible to be made practicable, and therefore "peace," though desirable, yet beyond reach? We must, then, thirstily, inquire, Whence is this "work of righteousness?" He that "worketh righteousness," and is therefore "accepted with God," is said to "fear God;" and this "fearing God" is represented as the source of this "working righteousness." And when God writes the great and only requirement He makes of man, He couples closely with "doing justly," "love, mercy, and walk humbly before God." And He writes the text here to declare that "the work of righteousness" flows from the indwelling of righteousness. And He, in another place, also lays down the truth:—"Their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord." And when an individual is admitted to "peace with God," which comes through being "made righteous" or "justified," and thus fitted to "work righteousness," it is by faith in Jesus." Now this all shows the "work of righteousness" in its strictest sense attainable in actual practice, and the "peace," by no means out of reach. And you will perceive that it has its root in a spirit which both delights in God's will and cheerfully flows out in full sympathy with Divine purposes. The "work of righteousness" is but a fruit-bearing tree; its root the fear of God. It is but a stream; its fountain, humility before God. It is but an effect; its cause Christ, our righteousness, living in the believing soul. And since nations are made up of individuals, and national action but the aggregate of individual action—and since it is proper to require of individuals that they reach the ability to work righteousness through this faith in, humility before, and fear of, God—it is no less proper to bind upon aggregates of individuals, in organized capacity, the like obligation, to be fulfilled in like way. "A righteous nation" is no Utopia in the word or mind of God—nay, not a multitude of "righteous nations"—nay, not even the recognition of Christ, the Universal King. For place is made, in the provisions of mercy, for the "righteous nation;" and it is foreshadowed that "the kingdoms of this world" are to "become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever." And this, by-the-way, describes the state of things when "peace on earth and good-will towards man" shall be fully an accomplished fact, and the heritage complete of this entire world. And now, what doth God require of this nation? What does He lay upon us as indispensable to the full enjoyment of "peace?" Nay, what that we may fulfil the destiny which, by the peculiar Providence that brought us into existence, is evidently marked out for us? Nothing less than that our national acts and measures and spirit be such as will rightly, in His eyes, bear the name, "the work of righteousness." This nation cannot, with impunity, ignore this. This people cannot, without risking weightier chastisements than have yet fallen to their lot, be deaf to this matter.

Americans, God must be practically recognized here as the Ruler among the nations. The principles of His government must be adopted here, and put into operation. The truth of God must be replaced into the foundations of our institutions. The Holy Code of Jehovah must be recognized as the great Constitution, to which we must be subject. In a word, what may be termed the Christian power in the world must be submitted to, and made to give impulse to our social, communal, national machinery. Honor must be paid the kingdom of God, as the great governing authority; and men and measures must be tested by the standard that kingdom sets up, and made to square with its provisions, or be rejected and held in complete obscurity.

Long enough has the Great Father of this nation—in whose fear, and at whose bidding, and after whose pattern, its foundations were laid—been ignored; and men's passions, ambitions, follies, and thirstings for power, and strifes for fatness, been the masters, whose lash has driven us, and the gods whose altars have burned with the sacrifices of honor, and integrity, and morality, and even religious standing and obligation. Long enough have the threat and the bribe, and the evil combination, furnished the motive power in driving the national machinery. Long enough have the national resources, some of which are the very brow-sweat of the honest poor, fed the spirit of speculation, and fattened the maws of those who reach after the power to oppress, that they may prosper in the world.

Talk of financiering, and statesmanship, and rigid legislation to remedy the evils which distract us! Why, men are always and everywhere figuring, statesmen rise up as thick as branches of the bramble, and thirty thousand laws bristle on the pages of our statute-books! Well enough are these in their place, and under the proper control; but they are not equal to "the dangers of the hour" alone. No, nothing will remedy them but what will remove the Divine frown. And nothing will do this but to cease what displeases Him, and return to what will please Him; and nothing so displeases Him as disregarding His law, and dishonoring His Son! And this in a nation, no less than an individual.

There is a power in this land that holds in itself the only remedy. That power is the Church of God. That Church must not throw herself in the background as she has done. She must make herself felt. When national abominations arose in olden time, God spoke to His Church; warned her to bring her principles to bear, and sent from her bosom prophets to "cry aloud and spare not," to kings and rulers against those abominations. And thus He ever keeps before the Christianity of our day its imperative duty. He calls upon it to come out into the field of action. And He very forcibly calls upon Christians to consolidate, and with unbroken front, by using their rights, after the Divine Model, and in accordance with the Divine Spirit and requirement, speak and say what must be done. Eight millions of Christ's endowed people are no slight power, and the influence they are capable of wielding is scarce computable. Let these with one voice tell the country what men and what measures will alone be acceptable. They will thus only stand where God has by His grace qualified them to stand, and His will has commanded them to stand. And then, armed with the sword of the Spirit, and backed by Omnipotence overruling all things for their success, what may they not do? Brethren, our text plainly implies that the Church of God, the depository of truth, the dwelling place of Christianity, and the temple of Christ, should be the leader in any country. Christianity should lead public sentiment, shape political views, and build, of the material it has in its hands, the platform on which men, and such men as will be at home on it, shall rise to power, and after which they shall conduct themselves in power. Yes, this is Christianity's legitimate place. And never will her account be clean till here she stands, and, in the name of her Lord, demands and secures honor to Him whom she adores and serves, her Head, and the world's rightful Sovereign.

And now, brethren, never were the Apostle's words more appropriate, as addressing the Church of God, "Knowing the time, it is high time to awake out of sleep." It is not a time to sleep. It is a time of danger. Civility, a terrible storm threatens, which nothing but profound wisdom, yea, "the work of righteousness," can avert. And, morally, who lead in the land? Who are among the most busy instructors of the people in morals? And who gather the mightiest crowds to their feet? Look at the novel, the review, the popular lecture, the stage-play, the periodical, and behold how largely and with how few exceptions their moral teaching shoots out of a Divine authority, and exalts man to be his self-ruler and guide to righteousness! Is this the principle out of which our country's measures are to come. Brethren, can the Church sleep while this is enacting? She sleeps only to endanger her own organized existence. Brethren, the time, the occasion calls; yea, through them to you, God calls. Let the Church hear and awake, and at her post, and by the favor she, through her gracious Head, can bring on our nation, avert calamity; and by her "work of righteousness," which God will honor, secure "peace!"

Facts of Progress.—That well-known statistician, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, made remarkable statements in his speech at the Cyrus Field banquet the other night. Speaking of our railroads, he said they cost a larger sum than had ever been expended in any one century on the means of transportation. We have 36,000 miles of railway, which have cost $1,380,000,000. In Europe there are 30,000, which cost the enormous sum of $3,500,000,000. The construction of railways in an old, closely settled country, is of course more expensive than in a new, while European roads are more solidly and permanently built. But the saving in the transportation of freight and passengers amounts in each hemisphere to $500,000,000 per annum. Mr. Ruggles estimates the telegraphic lines in this country at 90 000 miles in length, and in Europe at 60,000. So that the New World decidedly leads the old in its facilities of communication

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

A New Paving for Broad Street.—The work of paving Broad street, from Jefferson to Oxford, with the Nicholson pavement, is to be commenced at once. As this mode of paving is new to our city, we give the following description of it:—

After the street is levelled off, a course of inch boards, well coated with tar, is laid down. Upon the boards are set blocks of three-inch thick pine planks, cut in lengths of six inches. They are placed on end in lines across the street, the blocks being one inch apart, and separated by a pine strip three inches deep, and which is set up and nailed to the inch boards, forming the platform. The inch space between the line of blocks is then filled in with gravel screenings, and hot coal tar poured into it, after which the screenings are well rammed. The surface is then covered with screened gravel and hot tar, when it is ready for use. Its cost is about three dollars the square yard. This kind of pavement has been in use in Chicago during the past nine years, and a street in New York has recently been paved with it.

"Scratching" a Medical Student.—A further hearing was had yesterday, before Alderman Beitler, in the case of Johnson Kelly, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Robert Collins, a medical student. At the former hearing Collins testified that, after meeting the defendant and others at a public house in Walnut street, and having a few games of cards, they got into a carriage, and were driven to a restaurant in Locust street, and from there to the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, where the robbery took place. Yesterday the keeper of the public house in Walnut street, and the bar-tender at the Locust street restaurant, testified that they saw Kelly with Collins on the night referred to, and that they left together. Collins testified that Johnson Kelly was in the carriage when he was robbed, but he could not say whether he was active in the robbery or not. The accused was committed to answer.

Operations in Jewelry.—Another charge was preferred yesterday at the Central Station against Joseph Myers and Theodore Harris, who were bound over on Thursday to answer the alleged theft of several gold chains from the jewelry store of E. Kretzmar.

Charles Kuhn, in the jewelry shop of B. F. Duboice, testified that on Thursday morning the defendants entered the shop in company with a third man, and asked to see some gold sleeve-buttons. A case containing gold chains was on the counter show-case at the time, and he left it there while he turned to the window to get the sleeve-buttons. As they were wanted with Masonic marks upon them, which they had not, no purchase was made. After they left it was discovered that a chain and three sleeve-button, the whole valued at $150, had been abstracted. The accused were held in $3000 bail for trial.

Republican Nominations.—The Republican members of City Councils met in caucus yesterday afternoon, to nominate Heads of Departments. The following were placed in nomination:—William W. Smedley, Chief Commissioner of Highways; Henry B. Bobb and Nathan Spering, Assistant Commissioners of Highways; Charles Dixey, Commissioner of City Property; Frederick Graeff, Chief Engineer of the Water Department; Jonathan H. Pugh, Commissioner of Markets; Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of Estates; Samuel S. Cavin, Agent of Girard Estates. The only change made was in the selection of Mr. Graeff in place of Mr. Birkinbine, the present Chief Engineer of the Water Department. The vote was:—Graeff, 37; Birkinbine, 19. Charles Dixey had a competitor for Commissioner of City Property in Charles W. Zimmerman. The vote was:—Dixey, 32; Zimmerman, 24.

The Port of Philadelphia.—The following table exhibits the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived in this port during the month of November, as compared with the same period in 1865:—

	1866.			1865.		
	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Total.
Steamships	2	—	2	3	—	3
Ships	4	—	4	5	3	8
Barques	6	2	8	5	4	9
Brigs	22	17	39	14	35	49
Schooners	6	694	700	9	790	799
Sloops	—	607	607	—	751	751
Steamers	—	288	288	—	216	216
Barges	—	523	523	—	434	434
Boats	—	1075	1075	—	1585	1585
	40	3206	3246	36	3818	3854

An Ambiguous Case.—John Farrar was heard on the charge of being concerned in the theft of a box containing six hundred dollars, the property of Albert George. It was testified that defendant placed in the hands of a person, temporarily, the sum of six hundred dollars, and soon after removed the money, and that Farrar was seen to take something covered with a handkerchief from the house where the theft was committed. Held for trial.

New Democratic Hall.—The Young Men's Democratic Association of the Eleventh Ward opened their new hall last evening, at No. 416 N. Second street. Mr. John Conner, President of the Club, presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. S. J. Randall, Dr. Kamerly, Captain C. M. Donovan, Dr. Sites, and others. The audience was quite large and enthusiastic. A large flag was thrown to the breeze from the hall in the morning.

Death of a Prominent Manufacturer.—One of Philadelphia's best and most useful citizens, Mr. John Murphy, of the extensive car-building firm of Murphy & Allison, died on Wednesday last. He was in the prime of life, active and energetic. He died at his residence, in Vine street, near Sixteenth, after a brief illness.

Coroner's Inquest.—The jury summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Jordan B. Bissey, yesterday returned a verdict that he came to his death by being run over by car No. 15, on the Market Street Railroad, on the 24th ult., from the effects of which he died at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Accident.—Edward Holland, aged fifty-five years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with his shoulder-blade broken, caused by falling from a car at Eighth and Callowhill streets. Mr. Holland resided in Pleasant street, near Ninth.

Collection of Taxes.—The receipts from taxes on Wednesday amounted to $19,662·87. All bills left unpaid after to-day will have three per cent. added to them.

Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending November 29, 1866:—Barrels of superfine, 6859; do. rye, 506; total, 7365.

The Coroner was sent for last evening to hold an inquest upon the body of Mary Harkes, who died suddenly in the Nineteenth Ward.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets

All Persons who are fond of Fine Confections G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

French Cocoanut Cake, original with Morse & Co., Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

Haines Bros.' Pianos, Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Ladies, go to G. Byron Morse & Co, No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

Geo Steck & Co.'s Pianos, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets

Mechanical Milkmaids.—
An "iron seamstress" we all use,
And now are called upon to choose
Milkmaids entirely made of wood,
Instead of rosy flesh and blood.
All womankind, perhaps, may be
Set aside by machinery.
Or, sunk in idleness inert,
Have naught to do but talk and flirt,
Notice if this man's short or tall,
Or wears the styles of Tower Hall.

We Have *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as* .... $12·00
Finest French Beaver Overcoats up to .... 40·00
And all intervening grades.
We Have *Good Cassimere Suits as low as* .... 15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits up to 45·00
And all intervening grades.
We Have *Good Black Suits as low as* .... 22·00
Finest French Black Suits up to .... 50·00
And all intervening grades
We Have—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. | Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

Mrs. Caroline L. Pearson, No. 52 Court Street, Brooklyn, a lady who has had twelve years' practical acquaintance with the leading Sewing Machines, asserts, in her examination before the Commissioner of Patents, that the Grover & Baker Machine is the best, and gives the following reasons:

Q. Among your acquaintances who have used the Grover & Baker, and also other machines state whether or not the Grover & Baker is, in all cases known to you, preferred for family use.

A. I suppose I have compared my experience with over five hundred ladies, and I never except in one instance, found that they preferred other machines to the Grover & Baker, when they have tried both machines.

Q. What are the reasons of this preference? Please state them fully, and at large.

A. The principal reason, or one of the main reasons is, for the elasticity and durability of the stitches, the regularity and beauty of the stitch on all fabrics alike. There are some machines which sew very nicely on certain kinds of work that do not sew well on others. I have never found the fabric yet that the Grover & Baker Machines will not sew in the most beautiful manner. I think it does not take more than half the time to adapt or adjust the Grover & Baker Machine to different kinds of work and fabrics, than it does on any other machine. I think the stitch is invaluable to families, in furnishing a cheap and rapid mode of beautiful ornamentation.

No. 1124 Chesnut Street.—
All the latest novelties in
Fall and Winter Cloaks.
Black Velvet Cloaks,
Velvet Beaver Cloaks,
Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Chinchilla Beaver Cloaks.
New styles of Astrachan Cloaks, trimmed with *Angola Fringe*—Muffs to match.
W. P. Campbell.

No. 1124 Chesnut Street.
A beautiful, rich, and varied stock of
Ladies' Furs!
Russian Sable, Siberian Squirrel,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Grey Crimea,
Mink Sable, Black Persian,
Chinchilla, Black Astrachan,
Royal Ermine, White Angora
"Grebe" Collars and Muffs—a great novelty.
Misses' and Children's Fancy Furs!
In all colors and at all prices.
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If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, then he who places in the hands of the public the means of curing disease is more so. Dr Humphreys has been over ten years preparing his Homœopathic Specifics for the public, and has elaborated the most complete, simple and successful system ever known for families or individuals His preparations have an established and merited reputation. See advertisement. Address
Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—Dyspepsia can be and is cured every day by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease; its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fœcal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Company's First Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866 No 923 Chesnut street, only authorized agency in Philad'a.

Those of you who would have fond emotions to cherish on your watch dials, resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large Photograph, for $1.

The Neatest Present for a lady or child is a box of the superior Confectionery made by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 818 Chesnut street.

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2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (these last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

References.—General A. J. Pleasonton No 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr Folouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city. A Pleasonton, St. Louis Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

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Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sprains, Sore Throat, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

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NO CURE, NO PAY.

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WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Poole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

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Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

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Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

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Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
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William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys Frankford.
B. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street
Edward F. Evans, preacher of the M. E Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago No. 1653 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1113 Chesnut street.
H. T Deshver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street
Edward McMahon, Consumption No 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street
Charles W. Dayton Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham Urinary Difficulty, No 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa Forrest House.
J. J Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No 1842 Arch street.
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

"The Evening Telegraph" To-day.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of this afternoon, embracing a triple-sheet of seventy-two columns, will be found to contain the following varied and interesting articles:—

FIRST PAGE.—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs"—a full phonographic report of the Hon. George S. Boutwell's Lecture at National Hall, last evening; the XXXIXth Congress—Roster of the two Houses—Sketches of the Leading Members—the Question of a Continued Session—the proposed Impeachment of the President—the Law and History of Impeachments—the Probable Action of the President, etc.

SECOND PAGE.—The XXXIXTH Congress (continued).

THIRD PAGE.—"The Work of Righteousness," a full report of the Thanksgiving Sermon by the Rev. J. W. Schenck, at the Third Reformed Dutch Church; City Intelligence, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—Editorials on the leading questions of the day.

FIFTH PAGE.—Hon. George S. Boutwell's Lecture (continued); the latest Local Intelligence.

SIXTH PAGE.—Our Series Column—the Process of Stamping out the "Irish Rinderpests," sometimes called Fenians.

SEVENTH PAGE.—Leading editorials from the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Independent*.

EIGHTH PAGE.—The Latest News by Telegraph and Mail; Commercial, Financial, and Legal Intelligence.

SUPPLEMENT.

TENTH PAGE.—Editorial—Homes for the Laboring Classes.

ELEVENTH PAGE.—General News: Items of interest.

TWELFTH PAGE.—The Story of an Actress' Life, etc.

Congress and the Impeachment Question.

A GREAT deal of speculation is indulged in as to the probable action of Congress with reference to the impeachment of the President. As Congress is to assemble next week, any positive expression of opinion is evidently premature. It is to be remembered that it is not the Congress just elected that is about to assemble, but the same body that was in session last winter. The new Congress will not meet regularly until a year from now, unless sooner assembled in extra session by the President, or called together by a law to be passed by the present body, although their *term of office* will commence on the 4th of March next.

The question of impeachment has been broached more prominently by members elect of the next Congress than by those of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The present members, so far as we have observed, have said very little about it.

Congress is now complete master of the situation. Until the close of Mr. Johnson's term of office, more than two-thirds of both branches are opposed to his policy. Moreover, it now assembles *under instructions from the people*. The questions at issue between the President and Congress have been submitted to the people themselves for their decision, and they have decided with great unanimity in favor of Congress. Congress, therefore, occupies a very strong position. It is invested with full authority in the premises. It can pass all needful laws, and if the President sees fit to veto them, it has strength enough to pass them over his veto. Moreover, he is bound to execute such laws as Congress may pass.

Standing in this strong and safe position Congress will doubtless act with a dignity and deliberation befitting the gravity of the circumstances with which it is surrounded. It will make no undue haste. Even should it deem the President to have been guilty of acts rendering him liable to impeachment, and that the safety and welfare of the nation required Congress to exercise that high function with which the Constitution, in view of such cases, has endowed it, yet everything will be done "decently and in order." The entire question of impeachment, however, is one of policy. The Constitution confers this power upon Congress to be used in its own discretion. It is the sole judge of everything connected with it. Of course, it is only to be exercised in cases of gravity, and where the public good demands it; but of all this Congress is the sole judge. In the present case, it is quite probable that Congress will wait to see whether the President will conform his action to the will of the people, or whether he will continue to endeavor to force his own "policy" upon the country. They may content themselves with restricting the power of the President, so far as they can constitutionally do so, by the enactment of such laws as the exigencies of the case may seem to call for. Should he, however, continue to override the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate in regard to the confirmation of appointments; should he refuse or neglect to execute such laws in regard to the reconstruction of the late Rebel communities as Congress may see fit to pass; should he attempt further usurpations of legislative powers and functions; should he again assail co-ordinate branches of the Government, Congress would doubtless feel itself called upon to promptly resort to that high prerogative of impeachment and removal which the Constitution has provided or just such contingencies. The whole thing rests very much with the President himself.

As we have before remarked, the new Congress just elected does not meet regularly until December, 1867; but it can be called together at an earlier day by the passage of a law to that effect. It is quite probable, and we think very desirable, that a law will be passed at the present session of Congress assembling the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March next, so as to preserve the continuous presence of the Legislative department of the country at the capital during the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term of office. In case that is done, the whole question of impeachment will probably go to the next Congress. Even if articles of impeachment should be prepared during the present session, the trial before the Senate would almost necessarily go over to the next.

Some people speak of this impeachment question as though it were a fit subject for agitation and alarm. We do not so regard it. The impeachment of a public officer is as regular and constitutional a proceeding by Congress as the passage of a law. Of course, party orators and newspapers, and the public generally, will discuss the grounds of such a proceeding, and its justice or injustice, its policy or impolicy in any particular case, just as they do in regard to a proposed law; but the determination of the whole thing is with Congress, and from its decision there is no appeal. If Congress decides that a certain officer is deserving of impeachment, and proceeds to impeach and remove him, there is no authority on earth that can go behind its decision. It is a tremendous power, but it is a power that the people of this country have seen fit to reserve to themselves through their representatives, and which they will not hesitate to exercise at their discretion.

A Cow Congress—Milkmen in Council.

THERE assembled in Norristown, one day last week, a curious kind of a Convention, and one in which all the housekeepers of the Quaker City must take a decided interest. It was a caucus of the dairymen of Montgomery and nearly all the counties adjacent to Philadelphia, who met for the purpose of perfecting a monopoly by which our citizens are to be still further defrauded. Their object was to perfect a schedule of rates to be asked for milk, which schedule was to be a decided advance over the price at present demanded. We are informed that over two thousand cows were represented, and the body was noted for the earnestness of its purpose and the dignity of deportment appropriate to the possessors of so respectable a constituency. They unanimously agreed that the price should be raised, and that, as they tersely expressed it, "if Philadelphia won't pay the increase, she can go without milk." We may, therefore, expect that before many days are past, the present high price will be further increased, and our citizens be compelled either to submit to the extortion or go without the milk.

Similar conventions to the one at Norristown are just now being held in various parts of the country, and the question is exciting considerable attention throughout the North. The New York dealers have held such a meeting, and formed a "Milk Exchange," the precise object of which we are at a loss to determine, unless it be to regulate by law the proportion of chalk, water, and milk to be sold to residents in the cities. We suppose that our Norristown Convention will probably resolve itself into the "Pennsylvania Chamber of Milk," or the "Board of American Milkmen," and be incorporated by the Legislature.

We are continually told that the cost of maintaining cows is so great that it is necessary that the price of milk be advanced, in order that the dealer be protected. The Boston *Post* takes the trouble to give us some figures. A good cow can be bought for $110. The annual expense of the animal is:

Interest on cost, at 10 per cent	$11
Food and other expenses	162
	173
Worth of milk produced in ten months	$266

making a profit of eighty-three dollars per cow, or, for a farm with twenty-four cows, an income of nearly $2000 for his animals alone. We have altered the figures somewhat from those of the *Post*, in order to make them apply to our own dealers. Surely this profit of seventy-five per cent. on the original investment is enough to satisfy even the most avaricious.

While speaking of the subject, we may note a curious fact in regard to the South. Although there are thousands of cattle all through the plantations, and many of them of the finest kind, yet the thought of making butter or cream never enters the mind of a Southern housekeeper. Only a few days since we read a letter from Florida, written by a Northern lady, filled with exclamations of amazement that, on the plantation where she was visiting, although there were sixteen cows, all butter was brought from the Northern cities. There is no idea among the people of the North of the vast extent of the exports of packed butter and canned cream which are sent to the Southern States. An exchange tells us that in Texas, in one county, there are 150,000 cattle, yet the people depend entirely on the North for butter and milk.

This state of country life seems to us amazing. There is no peculiarity of the Southern people which more perfectly exemplifies their character, than this sending two thousand miles for what can be had at their very doors.

From what we have said, our readers need feel no surprise if they be still further imposed upon by the dairy men; and we can give them no consolation, except that they must, as our "Congress of milkmen" so eloquently stated, "either pay the additional price or go without the milk." We are afraid that we will have to pay the additional price.

The True Corner-Stone of Government.

THE address last night of Hon. George S. Boutwell, which we publish in full elsewhere, furnishes the key-note to the theory of government, as purified by trial and experience. It clearly and boldly enunciates the doctrine that justice to all must be the corner-stone on which all official structures must be founded, and that that building only is permanent whose base is the rock of universal equity. We agree with him, that the hour when policy was to dictate to right is past. The lessons of history all tell us that that power only is stable which is based on the consent of the governed. Injustice and oppression, while they may enrich the State, build pyramids and Pantheons, and stretch the bounds of empire from sea to sea, will act ultimately only as seeds of insidious disease, and the vast bloated body politic, filled with external dissatisfaction and viewed with a jealous eye by all foreign powers, will fall to pieces, and the wreck thereof shall be great.

Mr. Boutwell quoted sentence after sentence to prove that wrong can never be a firm foundation for power. The oppressed gladiators, who were the scorn and contempt of the Roman people, made the republic tremble to its base; while the despised barbarian, captured and enslaved, was eventually the instrument which overturned the mistress of the world. Let us then profit by the lesson adduced, and allow not a single resident in our land to be so unjustly treated that, when danger menaces the country, he will have an excuse for aiding open foes, or even refusing to spring to her defense.

The Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

THE thinking mind of the country seems to be settling down with great unanimity upon the position, that the ratification of the Constitutional amendment requires only the assent of three-fourths of the States now constituting the Government of the United States. The New York *Herald*, in the course of a very able article, thus forcibly states the case:—

"The shortest plan for a speedy and comprehensive settlement, including the sacred obligations of the national debt, the absolute repudiation of all Rebel debts and all claims for emancipated slaves, the exclusion of a certain class of prominent Rebels from Federal offices hereafter, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and the regulation of representation by suffrage, is the plan of the amendment, and its ratification by three-fourths of the States now constituting the Government of the United States. If we admit the right of the excluded States to a voice in the ratification, we must admit their right to resume their vacated seats in Congress just as they are, and that all the legislation of Congress in their absence, since they laid down their arms as a hostile confederacy, is null and void. We must admit that Congress has no right to impose upon those States any terms of restoration, or we must hold that they have no right to a voice in the Government in view of their late Rebellion, until recognized by Congress.

"From this last conclusion, we contend, there is no escape, unless we can reduce the late gigantic Southern armed conspiracy and all its bloody battles to the legal standard of a series of election riots, and nothing more. We have sufficiently advanced in this controversy, however, under the lights of these recent elections, to comprehend this question of restoration as it really stands. The whole jurisdiction over the subject is with Congress; and in the rejection by Congress of the President's provisional work, the field of reconstruction is reopened to the beginning."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL of the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GERMANTOWN, situated on the Chew Estate, at the corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and UPSALL street, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on TUESDAY, the 4th inst.

Services will be held in the Afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

The public is cordially invited to attend. It

☞ TRINITY CHURCH, CATHARINE Street, between Second and Third.—To the Rector:—Please repeat your Thanksgiving Sermon To-morrow morning for increasing aid to our beneficent Hospital, obliging yours truly." Signed, etc. etc. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Noble.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. To-morrow morning and evening.

Sunday School Fair commences on Monday, December 7, at Washington Hall, corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. Donations received at No. 926 Buttonwood street.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

☞ BY REQUEST, REV. DR. NADAL WILL repeat his Thanksgiving Sermon, entitled "The Church as a Power in Great Cities," in UNION M. E. CHURCH FOURTH Street, below Arch, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

☞ REV. JAMES PRATT, D. D., WILL preach in the CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, on Sunday Morning, in behalf of the Evangelical Knowledge Society.

☞ THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets—Rev. J. W. SUSENCK, Pastor.—Service at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ o'clock, Evening.

☞ REV. LUCIUS C. MATLACK preaches in CENTRAL CHURCH, No. 1212 VINE Street, To-morrow morning, to the children. Body pews reserved for them.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ FREE SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE. To-morrow evening, in the GREEK HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth. Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS will preach. All seats free.

☞ REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., OF Washington city, will preach in the ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race, Sabbath morning and evening.

☞ OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. JOHN CROWELL at 7½ P. M.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and WIZZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. ALEXANDER B. JACK, of Newberg, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. REUBEN JEFFERY WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, Southeast corner SEVENTEENTH AND POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-Morrow by Rev. J. E. RANKIN, of Charlestown, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CELEBRATED DIVINES.—REV. DRS. Pusey, Kingsley, Bushnell, Vinton, Hopkins, Beecher, Weston, Brockinridge, Smith, Martineau, including Carlyle, Montalbert, Eliza Cook, Froude, Thiers, Aldridge, Ruskin and others, with Portraits and Biographies, in THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR 1867. Sent by post for 20 cents, or $2 a dozen. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT St., Phila. 12 1 4t

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LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS:—

GENTS:—I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians, and professors in Europe. I held your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Sir. Collard, which, I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours, very truly,

JAMES M. WEHLI.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

JAMES M. WEHLI, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Piano-Fortes that has ever come under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which, for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear sir, very sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. COLLARD.

(Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, London.)

LONDON, 22d August 1866.

JAMES M. WEHLI, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—As you are going back to the United States, I must beg you to remember me kindly to the Messrs. Chickering. You know I was delighted with their Grand Piano-Forte—*it is good an instrument*, I think, as was ever turned out, both in touch and tone.

Wishing you, etc.,

I remain, ever truly,

H. F. BROADWOOD.

(Firm of J. Broadwood & Son Piano-Forte Manufacturers, London.)

LONDON, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS:—

GENTS:—I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano-Forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend, Mr. C. D. Collard, viz., that it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me, gentlemen,

Most faithfully yours,

S. L. HATTON.

Testimonials from the most Distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a Piano Forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes I consider it a really Grand Piano-Forte and decidedly the best I have seen of American manufacture.

ARABELLA GODDARD,	CHARLES HALLE.
G. A. OSBORNE,	BRINLEY RICHARDS,
W. KUHE,	RENE FAVARGER,
JULES BENEDICT.	SYDNEY SMITH.
M. W. BALFE,	GIULIO REGONI,
ALFRED JAELL,	LINDSAY SLOPER.

J. MOSCHELES, Professor au Conservatoire de Leipzig.
S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL, Director of Monday Concerts, London.

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me and the instrument under notice in no way sustained he reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty, and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire Scale; and by its action, which is of so rare a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone—from piano to fortissimo. In short this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.

LOUIS PLAIDY.

LEIPSIC, August 20, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatoire, and as Conductor of the Celebrated "Gerwandhause Concerts" in Leipsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-Forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.

LEIPSIC, July, 1866. CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the Celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Levitzki's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866) examined a Grand Piano-Forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a concert instrument of 7⅓ octaves with regard to which I would make the following remarks:—

FIRST—The action is so finely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained, from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

SECOND—Between the two extremes of the keyboard the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The "singing" quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound), especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform, powerful, without harshness, and the ensemble very beautiful.

THIRD—Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired with regard to power and fulness of tone.

In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect Piano Fortes of our time—namely, as regards tone in general and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.

LEIPSIC, July, 1866. 12 1t

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

No. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

(ENTRANCE IN ART GALLERY.)

WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

ferings are the penalties, and a just and Divine penalty upon the people of this country for the great sin of slavery, and its admission into the Government of this country.—I for one, intend, as far as in me lies, to resist every project for the reconstruction of this Government except upon the principles of justice.

And let there be no misunderstanding as to what I believe to be justice in reference to the reconstruction of this Government. I believe that a Government is substantially just when all the people born in the country which is governed, or coming from other countries into the country, and by residence and other proper means giving evidence that they intend to make that country their home, are permitted to participate in the government of the country, and that every other Government is measurably unjust.

That leads me to say that the pivot for my ideas of public policy in reference to the reconstruction of the Government, is that in these ten States that are at present unrepresented at the seat of government, there shall be no representation, and no power exercised in the Government of this country, until the black people of these States are permitted to enjoy equal rights with the whites. (Applause.) Nor do I accept at all the doctrine that we are, on the one hand, to concede universal amnesty for what is called impartial suffrage.

A very popular notion, I suppose, at the present time, is that, in these ten States, if we can secure for the colored people their right to vote when they are able to read, that we have secured justice to the colored people of the South. For one, I admit nothing of the sort. First, our interests are such that if a test of that sort can be properly applied elsewhere, it cannot with safety be applied in these ten States. We might as well, in 1862 and 1863, when we invited the colored people to take their places in the army of the country, have applied to them the test whether they could read or write. We wanted their services then in the suppression of the Rebellion; now we want their votes, for the purpose of restraining the Rebellion, and, to some extent, to counterbalance the influence of the Rebels. (Applause.)

I agree entirely to the proposition that a man who can read is better qualified to take part in the Government of the country; but it does not from that fact follow that, therefore, you are to exclude all men who cannot read. Reading is an art. It is the result of education. But, after all, many men may be very well qualified to participate in the Government who cannot read; and our exigencies are such that we cannot afford to apply this rule in the South. Suppose you issue this reading qualification in South Carolina, are you to exclude the white man who does not read? Probably not. I am not aware that in any country they have excluded any considerable party or number of men from the ballot-boxes, who have been accustomed to vote.

The ignorant white people of the South have been accustomed to vote, and they are to vote hereafter; and, notwithstanding this fact, you see what has recently transpired in Maryland. The Rebels have got into power for a series of years, until, by a revolution in public sentiment, they can be dispossessed of the power.

In Arkansas, since the year 1864, the provision of the Constitution to exclude Rebels by law, has been set aside by the Supreme Court as incompatible with the Constitution; and to-day every Rebel in Arkansas is entitled to vote.

If the loyal men in Tennessee are not wise enough to enfranchise the negro population of that State, and invest them with political power, and thus secure a preponderance of loyal people in that State, the Rebels will regain the ascendancy there. The same in West Virginia, and so in every one of the ancient slave States. Whatever precautions you may take, however you may hedge around a loyal minority with constitutional provisions, they will all be broken down by the presence of the vast number of people who have been accustomed to exercise the franchise, and who have the free right; and, therefore, the first act you are to expect is that the great mass of the white people will hereafter vote on the public and legal affairs of their States; and if they do not, what then?

I know very well what Mr. Lincoln once put forth during the war: "That whenever a tenth of the people of the South should be found loyal to the Government, it should be set up." That would be very well in time of war, when we had armies in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. You may set up loyal governments in the case of a quarter of a tenth of the people; but when the armies are withdrawn, such governments, by the force of public sentiment, disappear.

Try the case in Philadelphia. For example, suppose the Government was set up here, and the elective franchise was given to a quarter, or a tenth of the people. How long do you suppose such a Government would last? There might not be any riot or bloodshed, or outrage, but there might before the municipal elections. Those who enjoyed it by law would be notified by the people who did not, that they had better not go to the polls. The next day thousands would stay at home, and be thankful to be left undisturbed there, and the Government would be at an end. You must accept the fact that the disloyal white people are clearly to vote and enjoy the elective franchise. How are we to equalize these things? Merely giving to the negroes the same right.

It is said that they will vote on the side of their masters. This is a question that need not concern us. It was said in 1862 and 1863 that they would fight on the side of their masters. That turned out to be a false prophecy, like many others, and I have no doubt that this will turn out so too. If they vote, it will be on the side of the Government. They may not understand the intricate and difficult questions of politics, but they do understand one thing, that this Government ought to be sustained, and they will vote on the side of Government. (Applause.)

Do you suppose our friends in the State of Maryland, when they had the power three years ago, that if they had then enfranchised the colored people, that Maryland would have had any difficulty lately? No! The black people would have made that State as loyal as Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, if the loyal able-bodied male citizens of Maryland had not been frightened away from the ballot-box. So with Tennessee; it can be made fifty thousand strong by enfranchising the blacks, and then you may enfranchise the Rebels if you please, and defy them at the ballot-boxes. But if you undertake to dole out the right to vote by the reading and writing question, you array the whole white population of the entire Southern country against the education of the Southern people.

We are canvassing the whole North, soliciting contributions and engaging teachers to go South to instruct the Southern black people. They have obstacles and dangers enough to encounter; but the moment you do that, you array the entire Southern population more completely and persistently against any project of educating the black people there to day. We cannot afford to strengthen the hostile public sentiment of the South against the education of the negroes of that section of the country. (Applause.)

The danger to which the country is exposed from the South is in the fact that thus far the public sentiment of the South, as it finds expression, is a unit against the Government of this country. If you were to allow the white people in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and so on south of the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande, to be put in possession of the elective franchise exclusively, and give them representation in the Government of this country, every one of these Southern States will send a delegation—a united delegation, probably, into the Senate and House, in favor of the destruction of the Government. There can be no doubt about that. I include Maryland and Kentucky as well as South Carolina and Texas, limiting the right to vote to the white people—the danger to which we are exposed in the future.

Considering the matter politically is, that these twelve States will be organized as an unit, and continue as a unit against the Government of this country, unless we extend the elective franchise beyond the white man. To put it in the interests of the loyal white people in these States is a positive absurdity in Government. Not one such Government would stand twelve months, because of the course of the public affairs both of the Rebels and of the colored people. Such a Government will be overwhelmed; it cannot stand, it ought not to stand.

But you have before you, in reference to the reconstruction of this Government, a plain remedy. You have a clear way out of all your difficulties. You may avoid every danger. You may, if you please, extend the elective franchise to every Rebel in the South, and yet bid defiance to Rebel power in this country, if you enfranchise the negro, because in that act you divide the political power of the South. For instance, three States would be loyal at once—South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. They have now the majority of loyal people, but they are disloyal because the colored people are excluded from all participation in the Government; but just extend the elective franchise to the whole people, and you have three loyal States to begin with, and in every one of the other States you can command loyal majorities in quite a number of the districts; so that if the South should have seventy Representatives, you may count on thirty of them being loyal men. I dare say out of the number there might be a black man amongst them. Well, I come from Massachusetts, where we have just elected a black man to our Legislature. I ought not, of course, to be very much disturbed by such a pretext as that; but there is in the community a great mistake, no doubt, as to the effect socially and morally of the elective franchise when it is universal. It is a sign of equality in this, that no man who exercises the elective franchise is under any political subordination to any other man. That is all there is of it.

I have said that there could be no hope for the reconstruction of this Government while Mr. Johnson is at the head of affairs. I say that because he has discomfited the loyal people of this country again and again, and he cannot to-day do those things that are necessary to be done, even in the interest of the Rebels of the South.

If to-night or to-morrow morning, when, as you open your paper, you should see among the telegraphic despatches that to-night Mr. Johnson had been closeted in conference with General Joe Johnston, or Wade Hampton, or Alexander H. Stephens, a feeling of apprehension would pass over you at once. How would it have been had the lamented Lincoln continued in office to this day, and you had heard that he had been closeted with either, or with all, of these men, and that he had gone to Fortress Monroe to see Jefferson Davis?

You would know that, whatever concession he might make under the influence of the spirit of kindness and generous humanity, or whatever concession he might make for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony to the South, and of establishing prosperity there, that, after all, he would never concede any substantial right of the loyal people of the North. (Applause.)

But your apprehensions in regard to Mr. Johnson are founded on the fact that he has lost your confidence; that you no longer feel safe; that he cannot be trusted with dealing with these men. There can be no security for the loyal white or black people of the South while he is at the head of affairs, for he has allied himself for weal or for wo—for wo unquestionably—with the rebellious spirit of the South. They look to him to-day as their leader and guide, as through the Rebellion they looked to Jefferson Davis. He cannot at the same time be the agent and friend of the Rebels of the South and support the loyal sections of the North.

Now, then, this circumstance in and of itself will furnish no excuse, certainly no reason, no justification for proceedings against him for the purpose of removing him from office. I only refer to this fact for the purpose of saying this much, he should be impeached and removed—that if a formal inquiry, which I trust will be in good faith, should be made into his official and public conduct, it shall appear that he has been guilty of any violation of the Constitution or laws of the country, or of any offense that comes under the head of misdemeanor, as the word is used in the Constitution.

These circumstances to which I have now referred constitute a reason why the people of this country should not hesitate, under any idea that it would be bad policy, to impeach the President, and to proceed to remove him from office. (Applause.) I know the removal of the Chief Magistrate by impeachment is a grave matter; but, gentlemen, it will be a graver matter for you, for the people of this country, if it shall ever happen that the Chief Magistrate, guilty of an impeachable offense, shall have escaped. (Applause.)

And, gentlemen, it will not be a misfortune to this country, if he shall be found guilty of an impeachable offense; if he shall be arraigned, and tried and condemned, and deprived of his office, and declared forever ineligible to any office, of trust or profit in or under the Government of the United States. (Applause.)

It will teach all men who hereafter aspire to the Presidential chair, that there are certain acts which cannot safely be done; and if it shall go further than that, if it shall teach all men who may occupy the chair that they cannot with safety declare to a co-ordinate branch of the Government that it is a Congress not of all the States, but of a part of the States, only hanging on the verge of the Government—if it shall teach every man who may be in the Presidential chair that he cannot even suggest to the people of this country that, under any circumstance, it was possible for him to have made himself dictator (applause), it may teach all men who may occupy that chair that they cannot, with propriety, even pass the question to the people whether they could or could not be king. (Applause.) These words are offenses to republican institutions, they are offenses to republican ideas, they are offenses to the people of this country, who established a Government founded upon the popular will, supported by the popular arm—a Government originating in men who disclaimed the idea of dictator or king, not only in every office from that of the Chief Magistrate to the most petty servant in the custom house; they are only servants of the people. (Long continued applause.)

After the conclusion, William Still, the Chairman of the Association, stepped forward and, announced the course to consist of eight lectures, the second to be delivered on Thursday evening, January 3, 1867, by Frederick Douglass, Esq. after which there will be a lecture each successive Thursday evening till the course is finished.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

VAGARIES OF THE POLICE.—It is a well-known fact that the reformed thief makes the best detective. He knows the dodges and the sharp points of the profession, and is up to them all. In fact, so well is this known, even to the common mind, that we have an old maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," that is as familiar as A B C. Oftentimes these officers become themselves leagued in with the professional thieves. Instances often come to light in the police force of all cities, of officers who have for years been in lucrative partnership with thieves, and were only detected, after a long series of years, by the carelessness engendered by long immunity from suspicion, on the confession of some thief who has been induced to acknowledge his accomplices.

In proof of this, and of how corrupt the policemen may become, we relate the following:—One of the best known and most notorious burglars in America—a man of really fine talents, of good education, and who displayed in his operations an ingenuity, address, and perseverance which would surely have won him, early in life, a handsome competence in any honest profession—once told one of our best detective officers that he was going abroad; that when he made a "good haul," it cost so much to "square" the officers that the business was utterly ruined in America. In other words, the policemen had become so rapacious in their demands that there was nothing left for the principal operators.

The policemen sometimes play a sharp game upon the luckless receiver of stolen goods. They manage as follows:—The victim is generally known to be a receiver of stolen goods, and could afford to pay any price rather than have his business transactions published to the world. The policemen generally work in parties of three or more. One of the parties, who is always an outsider, purchases some article or articles. He sells them to the receiver at about a fraction of their cost. Hardly would the sale be made and the seller gone, and before the receiver has had time either to convey the goods away or to destroy the private marks on them, when the conspirators enter. They claim to be detectives, and search the house for articles alleged to be stolen, and, of course, find the goods which have been sold by their confederate only a few minutes before.

Then comes the extortion. The poor receiver, with the prison before his terrified vision, tries to buy them off; but they affect a virtuous indignation to blind the victim, and induce him to offer a heavier bribe. They fix it at a high figure, and the poor wretch, to save himself from their merciless grasp, begs and borrows the money to pay off the thieves. Even if the receiver does detect the fraud, he dares not to prosecute the swindlers; and the number of cases multiply, on account of the safety of the operators. The technical name of this little operation is called "burning the fence," and is a favorite amongst the swindling part of the police force, who, by-the-way, we are happy to say, are but a very few in number.

SERVICES TO-MORROW.—The Thanksgiving sermon by the rector of Trinity Church, Southwark, Catharine street, above Second, will be repeated by special request to-morrow morning. From the extract in yesterday's *Press*, it will be found glowing with pure patriotism, true benevolence, and genuine Christianity.

The Rev. A. A. Willits, one of the most popular clergymen in Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow morning and evening. In former years Mr. Willits resided in this city, and through his instrumentality, mainly, the church at Seventh and Spring Garden streets was built up.

STEALING CARPET.—Yesterday afternoon William Henderson was so taken with the quality and appearance of a piece of cloth, in front of Mr. D. Hadway's cloth store, at Second and Chesnut streets, that the desire of possession took strong possession of him. Not having the requisite amount of "greenbacks," he undertook to take it without saying anything to the owner. He did so, and had got as far as Third and Chesnut streets, when officer Collum, who had been notified of the little transaction, tapped him on the shoulder and said, he "was wanted." He accompanied him to Alderman Beitler's office, and after a hearing, William was held in $1500 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES, AND ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUSPECTED PARTIES FOR TILL-TAPPING.—There were several attempts made to enter forcibly into houses and stores in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and South streets, last night. An attempt was made to force into the flour store of Dunham & Brother, in Sixteenth, below South streets, by prying open the shutters of the front windows. The thieves did not, however, get inside.

The grocery store at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Spruce was also attempted, but for some reason or other they were frightened off. The police saw two or three suspicious-looking persons lurking around the neighborhood, who were suspected of being the guilty parties. Chase was made, but they managed to escape in the locality of Tenth and South streets, where there was a ball going on at the time. There the police lost sight of them. At an early hour this morning, George Hornkief, a young man apparently twenty years of age, was arrested for an attempted robbery of the money-drawer of Mr. Alexander Dougherty, who keeps a liquor store at Broad and Bedford streets.

He entered the store while Mr. Dougherty was at his breakfast. His little girl went into the store, and instantly rushed back to her father, saying, "Father, there is a man behind the counter." Mr. D. then got up, and going into the store, saw Hornkief just leaving the store. He ran after him, and chased him for some distance through the alleys and by-ways until he emerged at Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Here Officer Sankey saw Hornkief, and made chase after him also, and caught him after he had run a short distance. When he was taken to the Station House, he was recognized as one of the men who had been seen prowling around in the neighborhood of the attempted burglaries. There is no doubt that, after the failure of these two burglarious attempts, Hornkief undertook his little operation of tapping the till. He was taken before Alderman Swift, and was held in $1000 to answer at Court.

SERIOUS SPORT.—Some days ago, rather a serious practical joke was attempted upon Captain Levy, who resides at Hamilton Terrace, near the Woodlands, in the Twenty-seventh Ward. Three boys got a quantity of very inflammable material, supposed to be a preparation of nitro-glycerine, and during the temporary absence of Captain and Mrs. Levy from home, strewed it over the front porch. The night was a very damp one. When Captain Levy came home he ascended the porch first, and as his foot touched the inflammable material it took fire, and cracked and blazed all around him. He cautioned his wife not to advance to the porch, as she would be in danger of catching fire. The material was swept off as cleanly as could be done, but even the dust that was left behind would explode like torpedoes, as the foot rested upon it. The police authorities traced it up, and arrested three lads belonging to the most respectable families in West Philadelphia. The material was purchased at Mr. Ellis' drug store, Seventh and Market streets. The three lads were held in $1500 for a further hearing on the charge of attempt at arson.

THE NEXT TWENTY-FIRST OF JANUARY.—We would give our readers to understand that this will be a memorable day in our personal history. Upon January 21, 1867, the final award of the Crosby Opera House Art Association is to be made. Upon January 21, 1867, we intend definitely to become the possessor of $600,000 worth of marble, brick, mortar, land, carpenter-work, scenery, upholstery, painting, and the various etceteras which combine in forming that palace of art in Chicago, named the Crosby Opera House. We have no manner of objection to any of our friends obtaining the great Bierstadt, the exquisite Gignoux, the admirable Leutze, the capital Rothermel, the charming Kensett, the thrilling Rosenberg, the delicate Ames, the grand Meyer, or any other of the hundreds of valuable works of art, varying in value from $250 to $20,000. Let them have the paintings by any or all of these masters, and welcome. Our premium is one which will enable us to purchase an art gallery of our own. We consequently advise none of our speculative friends to speculate upon the chance of getting the Crosby Opera House. We have it safe in our breast pocket. The number on the ticket is—but, upon reflection, there is no necessity for mentioning it. It will be soon enough known, when, on the evening of that auspicious day, the electric wire will flash the intelligence over the whole of the United States, that we possess the land on which Mr. Crosby originally built, as well as the Opera House itself.

BLACK WARRIORS ON THE WAR PATH.—Two darkies, John Cope and Moses Hogland, were arrested last night, whilst acting in a manner that was very erratic, to say the least of it. They were under the influence of ardent spirits, and had in their possession several deadly weapons—a razor, a dirk knife, and a billy—and were threatening to kill several persons whom they had conceived a grudge against. At Seventh and St. Mary streets they had made quite a disturbance, cursing and threatening some quiet citizens until a large crowd had gathered around, and a serious affair was anticipated. However, Officer Dunnan soon appeared upon the scene, and stilled the troubled waters. He and another officer took the two dark-skinned warriors into custody, and marched them to the Station House, where they had free lodgings for the remainder of the night. Hogland, however, was not satisfied with his lodgings, and attempted to break his way out, but was unsuccessful. This morning the two had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held them each in $500 bail for each offense of carrying concealed deadly weapons, threatening, and malicious mischief.

BURGLARY.—David Smith and Richard Taylor (colored) were arrested by Lieutenant Goldey and Officer Baker, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of burglary. They had forced an entrance into Mr. Cooper's boot and shoe store, No. 639 Lombard street, night before last, by breaking the lock of the front door. They secured thirty pairs of boots, which they carried away. Part of the plunder was recovered at the pawnbroker's, and the latter recognized the defendants as the persons who brought the goods to him. Smith was arrested at Fourth and Union, and Taylor at Sixth and Bedford streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and were held in $1500 each to answer the charge of burglary.

SHOW-CASES.—Storekeepers having fine goods for sale should have a good show-case to keep them in. Any one knows that a good, well-made show case is like a good salesman, as it helps to sell the goods. Now, if you want a first-class show-case go to William H. Groves, No. 111 North Fourth street, above Arch. If he has not on hand what you want, if you give your order, he can make it up in a few days, having always on hand well-seasoned lumber and the best French glass, and workmen whom he can rely on. Hotel-keepers, wanting cases for cigars, can find a large assortment at Groves.'

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—James White and Henry Blue, who are both black, were arrested near Seventh and St. Mary streets, last night, for having in their possession six army overcoats and one jacket, for which they could not give a satisfactory account. They attempted to explain, but their stories contradicted each other so strangely that they were both taken to the Station House to concoct a new one. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who deemed the appearances so strongly against them that he held them in $500 bail each, to answer the charge of larceny at Court.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Mary Harris, aged about thirty years, fell dead in a house in Rainbow street, below Otis, last night. She had gone to pay a visit to a friend, when her sudden death took place. It is supposed to have been from heart disease. The body was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station House, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.—We desire to call attention to the advertisement of this first-class institution, to be found in another column. The President of this College is the practical author of the invaluable work entitled "The Science and Practice of Book-keeping."

NEW FERRY-BOAT.—On Tuesday last, the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company placed on a trial trip their new boat, the *Philadelphia*. She is the finest ferry-boat on the Delaware, and performed well, doing credit alike to projectors and builders. A collation was furnished upon the occasion, which was much enjoyed by the company present. W. H. Gatzmer, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, made one of his usual happy speeches, in which he referred at length to the great improvement made in ferry facilities during the last quarter of a century. In the course of his remarks he complimented A. W. Markley, Esq., resident Director of the Company, for his untiring zeal and energy in providing means, and the Superintendent for his admirable skill in planning and completing this splendid boat.

Much praise is due Captain A. B. Frazee, the gentlemanly Superintendent of this Company, for the skill and judgment exhibited in planning this fine steamer. To him are the people of Camden under great obligations for their present increased ferry accommodations; and it is to be hoped that the citizens of our sister city will exhibit, by their liberal patronage of this Company, a proper appreciation of his desire to supply their wants.

MISCELLANEOUS POLICE ITEMS.—Charles Berry, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, and having no just idea of the reverence that should be due to a charitable institution, such as the Union Benevolent Association, stole the push-cart belonging to that institution. He was arrested last evening at Eighth and Walnut, and had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

Joseph Todd, a very indiscreet individual, was unfortunate or foolish enough to interfere with an officer in the discharge of his duties, at Broad and Olive streets, during the wee sma' hours this morning. He was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $700 bail to answer for his folly.

Johnny Hileman undertook to provide for the incoming cold weather by appropriating an overcoat belonging to a hackman, who stands at Walnut street wharf. Cabby, however, did not relish such a proceeding, and giving the alarm, Hileman was chased to Fifth and Chesnut streets, where he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler last evening, and was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

ROBBING A SECOND-HAND CLOTHING STORE.—Anthony Thomas, colored, is not an ambitious thief. He does not aspire to the dignity of first-class establishments, where new store clothes are sold. He cast his covetous eyes upon the partly-worn changes of raiment that occupied the shelves and window of John E. Van Bakel, at 611 Pine street, and resolved mentally to take some of them unto himself. Accordingly, a few nights ago, he forced his way into the place by bursting in the back door, and then proceeded to gorge himself with plunder. He bundled up about $200 worth, and made his escape. He then left several changes with his "uncle," who lives on the corner, and proceeded to enjoyment. His wickedness betrayed him, however, and he was arrested by Officer Lazalaer, and taken before Alderman Butler to explain his little operations. He was so far unfortunate in this as to appear before the Alderman attired in one of the stolen suits. He was held in $1000 to answer.

A COLLISION FROM FAST DRIVING.—About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Louis Pelouze was driving to his home in Roxborough, he was run into by another vehicle, just at the turn of the road leading into Ridge avenue, near the Wissahickon. The carriage which collided with his contained two men, who were driving at a furious rate of speed. The first carriage was overturned, the driver falling beneath it and being dragged some distance, from all of which reckless conduct on the part of the unknown men in the second vehicle, he received two broken ribs and serious internal injuries. The parties continued on their headlong career without stopping to inquire into the damage.

ROBBING A STABLE.—Isaac Burr, of the colored persuasion, was taken into custody on a charge of larceny, yesterday afternoon. It appears that Isaac, who was formerly employed as a hostler in the stables of Mr. Macauley, in Griscom street, went to his late master's stables, the night before last, and stole from thence a lot of horse-covers and robes. Suspicion resting upon Isaac, a warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested. On searching him, several pawnbrokers' tickets were found for the stolen articles. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and was held to answer the charge of robbery.

FATHER KEMPS' celebrated Old Folks, assisted by Emma J. Nichols, open at National Hall next Monday evening, for one week. These entertainments are excellent, and will no doubt be largely patronized.

THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING.
THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING.
THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING.
THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING.
The 300,000 people who read and value the LEDGER, for making their next purchases of Clothing at our establishment, will find the difference in price between our rates and those of the trade generally, sufficient to give them the LEDGER, and the excellent HOME WEEKLY included, for one entire year. The REASON is easily understood. We are not holding on for the old prices, but have put our immense stock of over a thousand Men's and Boys' Overcoats, suits etc., right down to the low figures which Goods can be got for in the market to day.
We are making up constantly; and our stock is fresh and complete in every respect, and in the full confidence that we can do even better for our customers than any advertisement can state, we invite an early call and examination.

COATS $10.	PANTS $4·50.	VESTS $2·00.
COATS $12.	PANTS $5·00.	VESTS $2·50.
COATS $14.	PANTS $6·00.	VESTS $3·00.
COATS $16.	PANTS $7·00.	VESTS $3·50.
COATS $18.	PANTS $8·00.	VESTS $4·00.
COATS $20.	PANTS $9·00.	VESTS $5·00.
COATS $22.	PANTS $10.	VESTS $6·00.
COATS $24.	PANTS $12.	
COATS $26.	PANTS $14.	
COATS $28.		
COATS $30.		

We have also a splendid line of Piece Goods for order-work, all of which will be made up at unusually low prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AND PIECE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. SPLENDID CUTTERS, AND THE BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT PERRY & CO.'S GREAT STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."

BISHOPS AND DIVINES, including the Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton; also, Gustave Dore artist; Kate Bateman actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on the character of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep; Death; in December *Phrenological Journal*. Pictorial Double Number 20 cents; a year, $2. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells No. 389 Broadway, N. Y., or J. L. Capen, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The first thing the new Congress will probably do, after hearing the President's Message read, will be to adjourn and go to their respective hotels, and gather in small squads, and compare their new suits of clothes together, which most have bought of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental in this city, and there discuss the merits and price of their bargains.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.—A few ladies and gentlemen of this city, having associated themselves together for the purpose of affording the indigent youth of both sexes rational and innocent amusement free of cost, gave on Wednesday evening last, at Harmony Hall, No. 736 Arch street, one door below Eighth, an entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, and music, which proved to be a great success. Some of the ladies and gentlemen who had volunteered disappointing at the last moment, those in charge feared a failure; but the audience were most patient and good-natured, notwithstanding unavoidable delays and disappointment, and although a great many were obliged to stand during the entire evening, the room being crowded to excess, they were for the most part as orderly and decorous as though in a church. The Hall has been offered for the winter, free of charge, for one afternoon and one evening during the week, and though too small for the purpose, only accommodating two hundred persons, or thereabouts, will do until some generous persons shall offer a better one. Means are wanted to hire or purchase a Piano. Will our benevolent citizens help in this? Talent of an available kind, musical and other, is also wanted, so that the work may not press too heavily on the parties interested. Who will volunteer to help make better and happier these unfortunate children of our streets and alleys, to whom only demoralizing and pernicious amusements are now open? Donations for this object may be sent to Alfred H. Love, No. 212 Chesnut street.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the advertisement of Chickering Pianos in our columns of to-day. The Messrs. Chickering have recently received testimonials from the leading artists and Piano Manufacturers of England, Germany, and Italy, which unhesitatingly assign to their celebrated instruments the first position, both in this country and in Europe. We have lately examined one of the Chickering Upright Pianos on exhibition at their Ware-rooms in this city, which, in point of fine workmanship throughout, exceeds anything of the kind we have ever before seen. The case of this elegant Piano is of ebony, inlaid with fire gilt and bronze ornaments. Although the Messrs. Chickering manufacture from two thousand to twenty five hundred instruments each year, the demand continues to exceed the supply. The agency for the sale of these fine Pianos is in charge of Mr. William H. Dutton, No. 914 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KREMER—HOUGHTON.—On Thursday evening, November 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1102 Germantown avenue, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. ENOS KREMER to Miss CORNELIA E., daughter of George A. Houghton, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

CHAIN.—On the 29th instant, JOHN A. CHAIN, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Markoe street, below Lancaster pike, on Monday, December 3, at 9½ o'clock. Service at the house. Funeral to proceed to Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

FRY.—On the 28th instant, Hon. JACOB FRY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Trappe, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

ZEPP.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, MARY, wife of Jacob Zepp, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1023 Mt. Vernon street, on Monday morning, December 3, at 7½ o'clock. To proceed to North Wales Station, N. P. R. R. in the 8:35 A. M. train.

THE BEST TEST OF THEIR UTILITY IS to bring a pair of dull scissors along with you, and we can soon show you how quickly and nicely you can sharpen them on Russ' Patent Sharpener. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND three prongs; Ruffle, Cap, Flounce, Italian, and Miss Cook's Patent Polishing Irons, Tailor's Geese and Smooth'g ad Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE, BALANCED IVORY and Horn Handle Table and Tea Knives, Carvers, and Steels, Nut Picks of various Styles, Silver-plated Spoons and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, a variety of sets of Tools for boys or gentlemen, Oval and other patterns of Waiters, and other Hardware articles at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street. Next door to Post Office. 9

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa. OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 21 3m

JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED ONE PRICE FINE Ready-Made Clothing House, No. 604 MARKET ST., ABOVE SIXTH. Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

J. W. HOFMANN, No. 9 North EIGHTH Street, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HOSIERY GOODS, Offers for sale a very large assortment of UNDERGARMENTS For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear, in Silks, Merino, extra heavy All-wool, and Cotton, of best English and American manufacture. Also, a large assortment of WOOLLEN, MERINO, AND COTTON STOCKINGS, including an invoice of Cashmere Hose, in Plaids and striped, bright colors, very fine goods, in all sizes, from 3 inch to 9½-inch feet. 1t*

UMBRELLAS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. WM. A. DROWN & CO., No. 246 MARKET STREET, ARE NOW MANUFACTURING AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF UMBRELLAS FROM SILKS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET. 3t

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

THE DATE DETERMINED.

The Day on which the Final Distribution will Positively Take Place is JANUARY 21, 1867.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of premiums to the members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, Have been authorized by the management to announce MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867, As the time when the FINAL AWARD Of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona fide purchasers and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. and Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

The Subscription Books will be Closed when the Sale of Certificates shall have been Completed, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR PARENT! ONE CERTIFICATE, WITH "THE APPLE GATHERERS," AND THE CHANCE OF A PREMIUM WORTH $600,00

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER! ONE CERTIFICATE, WITH "THE LITTLE WANDERER," AND THE CHANCE OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600 000!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER! ONE CERTIFICATE, WITH THE NEW ENGRAVING, "WESTWARD HO!" AND THE CHANCE OF POSSESSING THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE! TWO CERTIFICATES, WITH "IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS," AND TWO CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER! THREE CERTIFICATES, WITH HUNTINGTON'S "MERCY'S DREAM," AND THE CHANCE OF BECOMING WORTH MORE THAN HALF A MILLION!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SON! FOUR CERTIFICATES, WITH THE CHROMOGRAPH, "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN!" AND FOUR CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600 000!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE DEAR ONE! ONE OR TWENTY CERTIFICATES, WITH ONE OR TWENTY CHANCES OF MAKING HER ALMOST A MILLIONAIRE!!!!

As well as chances of becoming the possessor of
A BIERSTADT, WORTH $20 000!
A CONSTANT MEYER, WORTH $5000!
A LEUTZE, WORTH $1000!
A CROPSEY, WORTH $6000!
A GIGNOUX, WORTH $3000!
A HART, WORTH $5000!
A SCHUSSELE, WORTH $5000!
A BEARD, WORTH $4000!
VOLK'S BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WORTH $2000!
OR HUNDREDS OF OTHER PICTURES, BY THE LEADING ARTISTS IN AMERICA!!

CERTIFICATES.......FIVE DOLLARS.

Remit, if possible, by Draft or Post Office Order. Register all Letters containing currency. Direct to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY, THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY, New York.

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA, T. B. PUGH, NEW BULLETIN BUILDINGS, AND Gallery, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. 12 1 swtfrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut Street,

On Tuesday Morning,

4th instant, at 11 o'clock, a very valuable private collection of engravings, drawings, pictures, chromos, etc, carefully selected by James G. Simpson, Esq., during many years, including specimens of the old and modern schools, viz.: Turner, Claude, the Landseers, Huntingdon, Stanfield and nearly all the members of the Royal Academy of London, Gainsborough, etc. etc. Open for examination on Monday afternoon. [12 1 2t

LAST GREAT SALE THIS SEASON OF FAR-FAMED SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, JUST ARRIVED PER CUNARD STEAMSHIP "ALEPPO," FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, MANUFACTURERS BY ROYAL AUTHORITY, SPRING STREET WORKS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. B. SCOTT, JR., WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE ART GALLERY No 1020 CHESNUT Street.

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

5th and 6th instants, at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality patent electro and plated ware, ivory table and pocket cutlery, direct from the establishment of Joseph Deakin & Sons, Sheffield, England, consisting of gold-lined tea sets; card receivers with views; kettles and stands, with and without lamps; fruit-stands, ice pitchers, wine sets, 4, 5, and 6 bottle cut glass dinner and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers, tea pot stands, claret jugs, dish covers, epergnes, cake baskets, round and oval trays, 10 to 26 inches; toast racks, egg stands, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc. etc.

ALSO,

Pearl handle table knives in cases of 6 and 12; dessert knives to match; ivory and plated handle fish-carvers in morocco cases, etc. etc.

ALSO,

Dinner and dessert spoons and forks; soup and sauce ladles; gravy spoons, in plain, King's and beaded patterns.

Full particulars in catalogue. [12 1 4t

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,

6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 200 fine modern oil paintings by some of our most talented American artists. Open for examination on Tuesday. 11 1 6t

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE No. 1124 GIRARD STREET.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, CHICKERING PIANO, HANDSOME MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, RICH BROCATELLE CURTAINS, ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASSWARE, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ELEGANT CHANDELIERS ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

December 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1124 Girard street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including—suit elegant carved rosewood drawing-room furniture; handsome walnut chamber and dining-room furniture; Chickering 7 octave piano forte; fine French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors in rich gilt frames; elegant brocatelle window curtains; fine mantel clock and ornaments; handsome chandeliers; large and elegant French China dinner service; richly cut glass ware; handsome medallion velvet and English Brussels carpets; hair mattresses, etc.

The entire furniture was made to order by Moore & Campion, and is in excellent order.

May be examined with catalogues on Monday between 10 and 12 o'clock. 12 1 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 5185

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER XCVI.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

November.

Monday, 26.—Beecher agrees to tell a little story for Mr Bonner, in the New York *Ledger*, at a hundred dollars a column, and, like all he stories, to be founded on fact.

Tuesday, 27.—Colonel Pace's herculean labors in the Gas Trust Investigation brought to a close. It is proposed that somebody else who has more time take it up, and keep the ball a-rolling.

Wednesday, 28.—Meeting of City Councils. They discuss the South Street Bridge prospects. The members were divided as to whether the bridge should have a "draw," and finally concluded that the want of money was the only *drawback* the bridge would be likely to have.

Thursday, 29.—Thanksgiving Day. News by telegraph of a great revolt in Turkey, many of them having been *drawn* into the *broil* against their wishes. The turkeys were finally subdued.

Friday, 30.—News received of Maximilian's departure from the Hall of the Montezumas for the Paris Exhibition, where he is to be exhibited as the real "Mexican Booby."

December.

Saturday, 1.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The first day of winter. The Editor expects that the coming winter will be a season of much coolness between himself and his readers, as it will be between everybody else.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND!!

Stamping Out of the Irish Rinderpest!
—Full Particulars by the Ocean Telegraph—Fuller Particulars by "The Evening Telegraph."

SERIOUS CHARGES OF A BRITISH COURT; ALSO OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR THE DESPATCH!!

Thanksgiving-Day, which President Johnson appointed to be observed among his loyal subjects, was duly observed here, and, by aid of the Ocean Telegraph, likewise observed by the Fenians across the water.

At about half-past 5 o'clock in the morning a small Irish boy was found with a turkey, and which was supposed by the police to be intended for the rations of the Fenian army, then momentarily expected to land on the quay at Dublin. The policeman immediately condemned the turkey as being contraband of war, on account of its having "drum-sticks" in its possession. The act was immediately telegraphed to the British Admiralty office, when four ironclads and seven transports were immediately despatched across the Channel, to prevent any further demonstrations of that kind. The Admiral of the fleet told our correspondent that if he found the boy or the turkey he would stamp them out as they did the cattle plague.



THE WAY WE STAMPED OUT THE CATTLE-PLAGUE."

At a later hour in the day the office of the *Irish People* was visited, and several copies of the paper were found there commending the President of the United States and his "policy.' This term of "his policy" was often referred to in that paper and in the back numbers, but they never saw any explanation of what that meant; and the editor, who was subsequently arrested, was unwilling to explain the "policy," and evaded doing so by saying that he did not know what it was. The authorities considered it preposterous that an editor should write about a thing that he knew nothing about, and he and the proprietor were accordingly committed for contempt by the magistrate, who made the remark that if he could find out what the "policy" of the President of the United States was, he would stamp it out as they did the cattle-plague. The Home Government, hearing of the articles in the *Irish People*, immediately sent sixteen regiments to Ireland to take possession of the office. The authorities also confiscated the "shooting sticks" of the printing-room as being contraband of war. Four little boys who were looking in the window, and flattening their noses against the glass, were immediately arrested as lending their countenance to the affair.

In the lower counties, a boy with a "pike," that he had just caught in a brook, was sent to the Castle, and the pike was taken possession of by the magistrate, who immediately ordered out the local military to watch for other boys with fish, as he had received orders from the Four Courts to arrest any one in his section found with "pikes;" and he told the commander of the militia that they must stamp them out as they did the cattle-plague.

By a despatch sent by the Agent of the Associated Press, from Liverpool, we learn that the Cove of Cork himself was arrested, and that further particulars will be sent on.

Intelligent Fenians on this side consider the stamping out of the Fenians an impossibility, as Head Centre Stephens has more "stamps" in his possession than the whole English army in Ireland; and they say that the party in Ireland who has the most "stamps" can do the greatest amount of stamping.

There are now iron-clads stationed all around the coast of Ireland, each vessel but eight miles apart; and with guns that can carry with accuracy four miles, it seems almost impossible that any considerable number of Fenians from New York will be able to land. The English Government has already sent over a large number of boots, with big nails in them, intended mainly for stamping out Fenianism.

The office of the Ocean Telegraph at Valentia was seized by the Irish police, because word had been sent to the authorities at Dublin that there were some "forty batteries" in the building. Orders were given to stamp out the office if such was the case. The police not being able to find any batteries about there, merely some cups and wires running into them, concluded not to disturb the office, but merely to anchor a man-of-war out in the harbor to protect the Government against a *charge* by the clerks of the Company, as they had received word from America that Mr. Field had said, on "the 1st of December there would be a new rate of charges adopted by the Company," and the authorities were not going to be caught napping, like the Queen's Own were in Canada, but intended to be ready for any charge that might be made.

Later in the day, towards evening, the offices of other papers in the interior towns were visited, and all articles contraband were confiscated. In the town of Kilkenny was found in one of the newspapers two tails, illustrated with cuts, which were supposed to have belonged to the original Kilkenny cats of history; and their tails had been put in the paper to create a sensation, just as Mr. Bonner is going to put a tale of Henry Ward Beecher's in the New York *Ledger* next week. Apart from this incident, there were no signs of rebellion in the interior districts, and the fears are confined entirely to the police and soldiers of the large towns. The Irish people themselves are too much occupied in getting their daily bread and butter to have much time to understand or to fully explain to your correspondent the doings of the military through the country.

I understand the English Government is now engaged in building mortar batteries all along the shore, for the purpose of firing on the ships, as word has just come to the



GOVERNMENT'S EARS,

that two-thirds of all of the crews are either tainted with Fenianism or the scurvy, and they have manned these shore batteries with the native Irish, who are used to



MORTAR PRACTICE,

to fire upon the ships on the first appearance of anything like a mutiny on board of the vessels.

Last night the judge of the Four Courts gave orders to all of the Specials that if they should discover anything like Fenianism on their beats, they should stamp it out. This morning one of the native police exhibited in the Court Room what he considered a specimen of Fenianism that was already



STAMPED OUT.

The judge explained more fully his meaning to the Special, and discharged him with a slight reprimand.

THE VERY LATEST.—The Fenians are now besieging the Ocean Telegraph office, telegraphing to their friends in America to send over to them the "stamps," as they want to be stamped out of the country as fast as possible.

"THE T'OTHER SIDE OF JORDAN."

AN NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

We quote the following paragraph from the papers:—

"Among the odd freaks of French speculation may be mentioned the opening of a shop for the sale of Jordan's waters, for the benefit of those who wish their babies baptized in these honored waters."

In France, as we're apprised,
When babies are baptized,
The font the limpid element is poured in;
And now it's become the thing
To get somebody to bring
The water from the other side of Jordan:
But there's nothing to denote
That the water you receive
Is from Jordan—just to venture on a cavil;
No, there's nothing to denote
That the water you receive
Has come all the way from Jordan; it has'nt, I believe.

For it must your fancy strike,
All water's much alike,
If judged of to appearances accordin',
And the only sort of profit
That the tradesmen could make of it,
Would be by saying 'twas from t'other side of Jordan.
Whether taken from a moat,
Or the Jordan' you conceive,
'Twould the question to unravel,
When he charged for it a groat,
He'd be laughing in his sleeve,
Saying, "Jordan is a long way to fetch it," I believe."

—Hon. John Morrissey, according to the Chicago *Post*, is a man of many good traits of character, which some of his detractors might imitate with advantage. He has an unfortunate sister, it says, in Chicago, in destitute circumstances. On becoming acquainted with that fact (says the editor), Mr. J. V. Ayer, of the firm of Hale, Ayer & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Wells street, telegraphed to Morrissey, at New York, stating the substance of the report. Mr. Ayer, in reply, received the following telegram:—

NEW YORK, November 22.—To J. V. Ayer, care of firm of Hale, Ayer & Co.:—I had a sister named Mary Morrissey, that I have not seen for seventeen years. Find out if the report in the *Post* is true and if so, advance her two hundred and fifty dollars, and draw on me for the amount. Answer by telegraph. JOHN MORRISSEY.

Upon receiving this despatch, Mr. Ayer made the necessary investigations, and was satisfied of the truth of the statement. The money, or at least a portion of it, was placed in her hands, and she is, for the present at least, beyond the fear of actual want. It is her intention, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to return to Troy, where her friends reside.

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones!
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hillier, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusen, Manager.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC SALE, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street New York!

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200 000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	$12 000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica Avenue E. New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3 000
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1 875
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Subscriptions for the season of eight nights will be received on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3, 4 and 5. 11 26

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Nineteen Hearts Broken.

From the Tribune.

It is the part of the charitable to condole with the unfortunate, while anybody can exhibit alacrity in congratulating the lucky. Twenty gentlemen, with hearts as hopeful as a May morning, started for the office of Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and nineteen of these have now succumbed to a fate from which, when there is only one office to give and twice ten who want it, nineteen wretches can by no possibility escape. Joseph Severns was the lucky man, while the names of his martyred competitors are unknown to fame. But shall we be pitiless, simply because distress is anonymous? It is true that we raised our note of warning. We told the Philadelphia nineteen and the nineteen in all other places, that given one office and twenty applicants, twenty hearts less one must be lacerated by disappointment. But they wouldn't believe us. They never do. Now, being out of pocket and out of spirits, with ample leisure to survey their fate, since they are not to survey for Uncle Sam, obliged to go home and meet their wives, and own up to a foolish expenditure of the family funds, oppressed by the sympathy of friends who do not care two buttons for their misfortune, with the 1st of January in the yearly accounts approaching, with that touching confidence which they had in the President rudely destroyed, with the alternative of working or of starving staring them in the face, the agonized nineteen having, or not, as the case may be, settled their Washington tavern bills, must now return to their residence, if they have any in Philadelphia, and find but a poor relief in consigning to the hottest of hot places the soul of the victorious Joseph Severns.

Such is life, and such is luck. We do not stop to inquire whether Joseph's genius for surveying is greater or less than that of the rejected; whether his petition was or was not a yard longer than the scrolls of the defeated; whether that battul of confidential and laudatory letters which he carried, bore weightier signatures than the epistles which have failed to steady his rivals; whether in him we have a notable instance of merit rewarded, or in the others an example of virtue under a cloud; these are investigations for those who are curious in the cause of things, and restive under the stimulus of "why" and "wherefore;" these are speculations, not for us, but for the humiliated and harassed nineteen, every one of whom, taking somebody by the button, could a tale unfold of modest merit neglected, and of the reprehensible magic by which Joseph Severns has dusted the eyes of Mr. Johnson. We are very glad that we and our buttons are out of their reach. To hear a man talk of getting an office is bad enough—to hear him talk of his failure to get it, is what "Damon" would not have patiently borne in "Pythias." There is, indeed, in this case an expedient which suggests itself. The broken-hearted nineteen can hold little meetings, and, made friends by a community of sorrow, can pour their grief and grumbling into each other's ears. As nobody else feels the least interest in the matter, except a passionate desire not to be bored with it, and as the nineteen must talk, we rather plume ourselves upon the humanity of this suggestion.

Nay, if these meetings could be public, and the nineteen, with slow music between the speeches, could tell to the world their experience, how many honest fellows might be persuaded or warned from entering upon that fatal pursuit which, whether successful or not, is sure to bring botheration, bad dreams, and days of bitterness! There would, indeed, be one drawback. To learn how many friends are of the summer species, and what tremendous liars men can sometimes contrive to be without uttering a fib upon which you can put your finger, would excite but low and despairing views of human nature, and lead to a chronic and incurable melancholy.

But this would be no worse than the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, and the money wasted which maketh the purse flaccid, the eager desire and inevitable disappointment, the knee-crooking, the fawning, and the failure after all. There is something comparatively manly and noble in submitting one's claims or qualifications to the suffrage of the people, and although in such a contest it is pleasanter surely to succeed, there is no shame in being beaten; but to set traps for an interview with the President, to dog the doors of Secretaries, and to lay siege to the bedrooms of members of Congress, to waste time, money, and self-respect, and after all to fail, is enough to damp a man's pluck for the rest of his wretched lifetime; and any one of the nineteen gentlemen above mentioned, if he has not forgotten how to speak the truth, will admit that we are right.

The First and the Second Revolution.

Editorial Correspondence of the Independent.

I have been walking to-day over the battle-ground of Lexington—the sacred field where our fathers "fied the shot heard around the world." Chipped with frosts and gnawed by time, a piece of perishing granite repeats to the pilgrim their imperishable names. "The blood of these martyrs," says the graven legend, "was the cement of the Union of the States."

So thought the fathers who erected this monument in 1799. But this cement of blood did not prove strong enough to keep the States together. They flew asunder—breaking the sanguinary bond.

Henceforth let it be remembered that the cement of the American Union must be something more than the blood which has been shed in its defense. The only cement which can hold the Union together in the future is a vital principle—not buried dust. If men are not animated by a sentiment of justice towards the living, they will not be restrained by a sentiment of reverence for the dead. The dead of the late war are as precious a legacy as were the dead of the Revolution. But unless the great cause for which our fresh army of martyrs died shall be placed beyond peril on the safe foundation of exact justice, the blood of the heroes of two wars for liberty will unite in crying from the ground.

At the present moment the South is artfully reaching out her hand to regrasp her old political power in the Union. Beaten in the elections, the President under foot, neither he nor they have any hope of Southern ascendancy except through a general amnesty, involving an indiscriminate restoration of Southern Rebels to the ballot-box and to public office. This amnesty some of their Northern organs have asked for, on the promise of giving in exchange, impartial suffrage. That is to say, if the North will allow the Rebels to vote, the South will allow the negroes to vote.

No greater desire animates the hearts of Northern radicals than to see impartial suffrage prevail in the Southern States. This is the one great, all-important principle underlaying the radical plan for the reconstruction of the Union. And unless the Union shall be reconstructed on this principle, it might better remain for a generation in its present incompleteness. An amnesty, however, is not, like suffrage, a question of principle, but simply a question of good behavior. When the South behaves well enough to be amnestied without danger to the Commonwealth, then let the act of grace be passed; but not before. Meanwhile, so long as school-houses are burned, negroes maltreated on public highways, Yankees driven home again, the American flag insulted in public processions, the national airs interdicted—so long as these things continue, we say, No amnesty yet.

The demand of the radicals has been, and is, that the reconstruction of the Union shall secure, above all things else, justice to the negro. The public debt is of secondary importance compared with this prime duty of the nation. And in thus demanding justice to the negro, the radical party have proposed no injustice to white men. On the contrary, the leading radicals have been notoriously temperate in their spirit and purposes towards the Rebel leaders. More Northern Democrats than abolitionists have asked for the hanging of Jefferson Davis. More Northern conservatives than radicals have demanded confiscation and severe penalties. The radical party ask for no man's death—for no man's property—for no man's injury—for no man's humiliation. But they not only ask—they inexorably demand—that the leaders of the Rebellion shall be disqualified by their treason from casting a ballot and from holding an office. The loyal North is willing to see the disloyal South restored to its right to live, restored to its houses and homes, restored to its facilities for business, but not restored to its political power. For instance, no Southern Rebel can prefer a higher claim to the leniency of the North than Alexander H. Stephens. But to receive Alexander H. Stephens into the Senate of the United States would be neither better nor worse than to receive Jefferson Davis. The proposition cannot be entertained for a moment. The Rebel leaders must be peremptorily forbidden the ballot-box and Congressional chairs. The honor of the nation demands this exclusion. The republic would sully its self-respect if it should say to the Rebels, "Here is water—wash your hands of their bloody stains—and make haste to sit in the Capitol."

This nation can afford to let its traitors live though other nations hang such criminals. But the nation cannot afford to let its traitors take part in governing it. It cannot afford to abolish the test-oath. It cannot afford to abolish all distinctions between treason and loyalty. It cannot afford to let the Rebel debt glide gently back from promised repudiation to future payment. It cannot afford to omit the Civil Rights bill from the Constitution. It cannot afford to enlarge the basis of representation so as to allow all negroes in the South to be counted while only a small fraction of these negroes are to be permitted to vote. All these perils lie lurking under the cry of General Amnesty.

If, however, an act of amnesty shall be so drawn as to exclude from political privileges all Rebels above a certain specified rank, it will meet the approbation of the radical party. But the terms must not be amnesty first and suffrage afterwards. On the contrary, suffrage must be the forerunner and amnesty the corollary. Moreover, the guarantee for suffrage must be incorporated into the Constitution of the United States—not left to the caprice of the several rebellious States.

First secure impartial suffrage by the organic law; then grant an amnesty as soon as the negro shall inform us that no white man molests him.

One idea must be protested against, and that is, that if the North grants amnesty, the South is to *grant* suffrage. This implies that the right resides with the South to deny suffrage if she shall so choose. But the South has no such right. It is the bounden duty of the North to see that the negroes have suffrage, whether the South be willing or unwilling. Southern white men are not to be consulted in the matter. Did we consult them as to whether the ordinances of secession should be cancelled? No. Did we consult them as to whether their Rebel debt should be repudiated? No.

Neither shall we consult them as to whether the negro shall have this ballot. The North is the conqueror, and offers the terms. The South is the conquered, and accepts them. The North must simply command—the South must simply obey. The two parties cannot chaffer, like men at a bargain. To portray the North as granting amnesty, and the South as granting suffrage, is to discolor the true picture of the situation. The South cannot grant anything—having nothing to grant. The North cannot ask for anything—having already come in possession of everything by war.

The North must dictate Equal Rights—the South must submit to this just decision.

The blood of the 19th of April, 1775, became the cement of a Union of slaves. Let the blood of the 19th of April, 1861, become the cement of a Union of free and equal citizens.

The President's Forthcoming Message—A Compromise on Negro Suffrage.

From the Herald.

The President's annual Message to Congress, we understand, is completed, and that, in reference to the great issue of Southern reconstruction, it will probably open the door to a reconciliation with the two houses and a compromise on negro suffrage. From the letter of a Washington correspondent, published yesterday, it would appear that the compromise which the Message will probably suggest will be upon the basis of that qualified negro suffrage which Mr. Johnson proposed in the summer of 1865 to his Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi—that is, a reading and writing qualification, or a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, as in New York. It further appears from this Washington letter that as Congress has rejected the President's plan of Southern restoration, and as the President has defeated the ratification of the Constitutional amendment of Congress, the two departments "may cry quits," and proceed to a reconciliation upon the intermediate compromise suggested, or something like it.

But what are the facts in regard to the pending Constitutional amendment? It was made the test question in all the recent elections: from the Atlantic across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in all the States, from Maine to Oregon, the conditions thus proposed to the South have been most emphatically endorsed as the ultimatum of the North. A large majority of the States, and a vast majority of their people, have thus given their approval and instructions to Congress to adhere to the amendment. Nor is it necessary, though very desirable, that there should be a perfect accord between the President and Congress in this matter, inasmuch as the jurisdiction over the subject belongs absolutely to Congress. It is the duty of the President to submit his recommendations to the two houses upon this as upon other questions, but Congress may adopt, modify, or reject his suggestions, as it has done from the beginning of the Government.

We are gratified, however, that, from the advices before us, we may proclaim it as a fact that the President has given up his peculiar policy of restoration tried before and rejected by the Northern people in these late elections. This is an important step gained towards an early and satisfactory adjustment. Another step will bring the Executive to a harmonious understanding, and another to an active co-operation with Congress. Nor do we see, in Mr. Johnson's present ideas of a compromise, so far as they are foreshadowed, anything like an "irrepressible conflict" with the pending amendment, except upon the Executive theory that the excluded States, as they stand, are entitled to a voice in the ratification. Nothing, we think, could be fairer than the compromise of the amendment touching negro suffrage, in proposing to leave to each State to choose for itself whether its black population shall be totally excluded from the ballot-box, at the price of their total exclusion from representation in Congress, or whether they shall be partially or wholly admitted to suffrage and representation.

The shortest plan for a speedy and comprehensive settlement, including the sacred obligations of the national debt, the absolute repudiation of all Rebel debts, and all claims for emancipated slaves, the exclusion of a certain class of prominent Rebels from Federal offices hereafter till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and the regulation of representation by suffrage, is the plan of the amendment, and its ratification by three-fourths of the States now constituting the Government of the United States. If we admit the right of the excluded States to a voice in the ratification we must admit their right to resume their vacated seats in Congress just as they are; and that all the legislation of Congress in their absence, since they laid down their arms as a hostile Confederacy, is null and void. We must admit that Congress has no right to impose upon those States any terms of restoration, or we must hold that they have no right to a voice in the Government, in view of their late Rebellion, until recognized by Congress.

From this last conclusion, we contend, there is no escape, unless we can reduce the late gigantic Southern armed conspiracy and all its bloody battles to the legal standard of a series of election riots, and nothing more. We have sufficiently advanced in this controversy, however, under the light of these recent elections, to comprehend this question of restoration as it really stands. The whole jurisdiction over the subject is with Congress; and in the rejection by Congress of the President's provisional work, the field of reconstruction is reopened to the beginning. We are glad to be assured that Mr. Johnson has abandoned his late peculiar policy. It was a policy of generosity to and confidence in the South, which met with no corresponding confidence in that quarter, and much less in the North. Now, if he has concluded in his Message, after submitting his recommendations, to leave the whole matter in the hands of Congress, as we presume he has done, we shall soon have a settlement, and the excluded States will be brought to their sober senses in the harmonious co-operation of President and Congress.

MARGUERITE.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

She was a child of happiest air,
Of deep, dark eyes, but golden hair;
And ah! I loved her unaware—
Marguerite!

She spelled me with her midnight eyes,
The sweetness of her naive replies,
And all her innocent witcheries—
Marguerite!

The fever of my soul grew calm
Beneath her smile, that healed like balm,
Her words were holier than the psalm—
Marguerite!

But 'twixt us yawned a gulf of fate,
Whose blackness I beheld too late;
O, Christ! that love should smite like hate—
Marguerite!

She did not wither to the tomb,
But round her crept a tender gloom
More touching than her earliest gloom—
Marguerite!

The sun of one fond hope has set,
A hope she dared not all forget,
Its twilight glory touched her yet—
Marguerite!

And ever in that twilight fair
Moves, with deep eyes and golden hair,
The child who loved *me* unaware—
Marguerite!

Old English Plate.

A fine collection of old English silver and silver-gilt plate, consisting of several thousand ounces, chiefly of the period of Charles II and Queen Anne, was disposed of in London recently at auction. Among the costly specimens were the following:—A tea urn, of the period of Queen Anne, with beaded edges, shaped handles and pineapple top, the belt with raised festoons, dolphin tap, and square perforated band, weighing 164 oz., 140 guineas; a 15 lb. salver, with perforated border and beaded edges, and a chocolate pot and stand, with fluted and bead edges and basket handle, the whole weighing 74 oz., 52 guineas; another chocolate pot and stand, very finely chased in festoons of flowers, and gadroon edges, ivory handle, weight 52 oz., 36 guineas; a pair of fine old tankards, fluted and chased, and gilt inside, weighing 52 oz., 30 guineas; a set of four Corinthian pattern candlesticks, finely chased, weighing 36 oz., 20 guineas; a superb double-handle cup and cover, with chased and raised ornaments, and another, smaller, of the time of Queen Anne, finely chased and gilt inside, the one weighing 72 oz. and the other 67 oz., 105 guineas; a pair of ice pails, parcel gilt, with Medusa handles and escutcheons, weighing 215 oz., 85 guineas; a pair of fine old tankards and covers, the belts richly ornamented in figures *en repousse*, weighing 54 oz., 80 guineas; a set of four two-lighted candelabra, with beaded edges and cameo medallion figures in relief, weighing 170 oz., 155 guineas.

An epergne, supported by eastern figures, the base perforated and ornamented with reclining figures of females, and glass dish for the same, weight 72 oz., sold for 45 guineas; a fine old bouillon cup and cover, the lid ornamented with portraits of Charles II and his mistresses at table, weighing 50 oz., £27·10s.; an ewer and basin, with beaded edges, having the arms of a Prince of Wales, weighing 66 oz. 40 guineas; a set of three old tea caddies, finely chased, in a tortoise-shell case, and another set, equally fine, in a shagreen case, silver mounted, the whole weighing 60 oz., 54 guineas; a pair of old English candlesticks, on square bases, with festoons and beaded edges, and another pair, with oak-leaf borders and medallion heads, 36 guineas.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M., and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15, and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M.	& 11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M.	& 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

312 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class ... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class ... 1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from the Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

November 20, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¼ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw4p Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 21

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 $

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 1 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 $

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 $

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH St.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Sailing of Gunboats for Ireland.

No More Arrests Made.

CONSOLS 89⅞—U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, 99¼

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

To the New York Associated Press

LONDON, November 30—Noon.—A gunboat left Sherness yesterday, and another will leave to-day, their destination being Ireland. They carry with them a large supply of arms and ammunition, to be used in the suppression of Fenian outbreaks.

No more arrests have been made.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 30—Noon.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of cotton for the week at 73,000 bales. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales. The market opens steadier at 14d. for middling Uplands.

The market for Breadstuffs is unchanged.

LONDON, November 30—Noon.—Consols for money are quoted at 89⅞.

American Securities.—The opening quotations are as follows:—Erie Railroad shares, 40; Illinois Central do., 70; United States Five-twenties, 70¼.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 1.

Thaddeus Stevens Foreshadowing the Course of Congress.

Thaddeus Stevens is preparing very strong resolutions as to what will be the course of Congress during the coming session. These resolutions are to be laid before the caucus which will meet next week.

A Down-East Member Preparing Articles of Impeachment.

An Eastern member of Congress is now in this city preparing articles of impeachment against the President, and will introduce them at an early day during the coming session, unless the President alters his "policy" in the meantime.

Negro Suffrage in the District.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, it is understood, will immediately, on the assembling of Congress, introduce a bill to confer the privilege of suffrage upon the freedmen of this District, and will energetically insist on an early vote. It is said to be his purpose to have this new law in full force before the next municipal election in this city. It was Senator Morrill who introduced and carried through the bill emancipating the slaves of this District. If he presses this second proposition with the energy and persistency that characterized his efforts for the first, it is more than probable that it will be successful.

Secretary McCulloch in Favor of Paying the United States Bonds in Gold.

Secretary McCulloch is desirous that Congress should enact a law making it distinctly understood that the United States are pledged to redeem the principal as well as the interest on its bonds in gold; but knowing the opposition which all his measures meet in that body, he will not directly propose it. In another form, however, it is not unlikely that this and several other measures he has on foot will be brought to the attention of Congress at the proper time.

The Message Sent to the Press.

The President's Message was last night sent to the Agent of the Associated Press, to be sent to the leading journals of the country. Copies will be mailed to-day for all points save New York and Philadelphia. A special messenger will take copies to the latter places. The agents are held responsible for the proper use of the Message, and promise that it shall not appear in print until the document is presented to Congress.

Proposed Conference with the President.

Among the political straws of the day, it may be mentioned that a Republican member of Congress stated to-day that himself and several other members of the same party intend to call, together, upon the President in a day or two, to pay their respects to the President, and have a friendly talk upon the political situation.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The instructions of the Department to J. Ross Browne, of California, and J. N. Taylor, of Minnesota, Commissioner to obtain mining statistics east and west of the Rocky Mountains; the report of John J. Knox upon the Branch Mint of San Francisco and Carson City, and that of Captain Mew upon the loss of the *Evening Star*, will accompany the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

The National Debt.

The monthly statement of the national debt will be issued early next week. Owing to the heavy payments for interest during the month—amounting to over $23,000,000—and the lessening of the revenues consequent upon the dullness of the season, the forthcoming statement will show no diminution in the aggregate amount of the debt.

Secretary Seward's Cable Despatch.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 1.—An Atlantic Cable "special" from Paris states that Secretary Seward's cable despatch to the American Minister related mainly to the march of French troops from Mexico, and the expression of the hope that Napoleon would not carry out his intention in that respect. The despatch was probably spurious, and could easily have been manufactured here.

The land lines to Heart's Content were down yesterday.

Annexation of Canada.

By United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 1.—A large convention of French Canadians was held at Cohoes, in this State, and elected delegates to the United States Convention of French Canadians, to be held here to-day. The Cohoes Convention was strongly in favor of Canada endeavoring to gain admission into the United States.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS.

The Canadians Again Fearful of a Raid—Large Bodies of Fenians Reported Moving Towards the Frontier—The Canadian Military on the Alert, Etc.

MONTREAL, November 30.—The press and people of Canada are again excited over the news of a Fenian raid from St. Albans. The Government has received information that a large body of Fenians has left Chicago and Cincinnati, under orders from Colonel Starr and Senator Fitzgerald.

The entire military force in this city, consisting of three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, received orders at noon to-day to hold themselves in readiness for a forward movement.

The Governor-General yesterday received from the home Government despatches instructing him how to proceed against the Fenians if they should attempt to invade the sacred soil of Canada. The English military officers on duty in the province state that they will take no prisoners, and that they hope General O'Neil will follow their example.

Doubts exist if a jury can be had at Sweetsburg to try the Fenians; if not, they are to be removed to Ottawa, and tried by court-martial. The water police of this city has been ordered to Sweetsburg. The indictments against the prisoners have been made out. They are charged with being found in arms in the province of Canada, and attempting to overthrow the Government of her Majesty.

A Cabinet meeting is to be held in Montreal next Friday, when General Michel will be sworn in to act as administrator of the Government during the absence of Lord Monck, who will start for Europe by the next Cunard steamer.

A despatch was received this evening from Fort Erie, in which trouble is anticipated from Buffalo, and asking for reinforcements.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Advices from Rio Janeiro, October 29, state that Baron Amazonas was appointed to the command of the allied fleet in Paraguayan waters, in place of Viscount Tamandare. Marshal Caxeas was appointed to the command of the Brazilian army, and probably will receive command o the whole allied forces.

Lopez was still strengthening his forces at Curupaity. The allies lost seven thousand men in the assault at Curupaity. The Paraguayan loss is unknown. Three of the allied iron-clads were seriously disabled. They are said to have done more harm than good, assaulting their own columns, killing many of their own allied forces, and would fall back to Corrientes.

A large quantity of ammunition was being sent from Rio to Montevideo, but few troops.

The United States Minister Washburn would attempt to reach Paraguay in the gunboat *Shomokin*.

General Flores had fixed the end of November as the time for election of a Constitutional Government in Uruguay. A revolt by his enemies was feared. The stock of coffee at Rio was 100,000 bags. Fine superior, 7$100 @ 7$300 per arroba.

The national exhibition at Rio opened October 19.

Advices from Jamaica state that further heavy duties on distillation of rum have been imposed by the Legislature.

The screw-steamer *Bolivar*, for the Venezuela navy, reached Tagua[y]ra in October, from England. The English crew insisted on being retained, and the Government refusing, they ran away with the vessel.

From San Francisco.

To the New York Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—Yesterday being Thanksgiving day, business was generally suspended. The Stock Boards are not in session, and there were no important sales. Prime shipping Wheat was quoted at $2; New York crushed Sugar sold at 13 cents.

Up to Wednesday afternoon fourteen bodies from the wreck of the *Caya* were washed ashore. Captain Page, Dr. Rowden, and Mrs. Pearson were among them.

Advices from Idaho to November 17 represent that the Indians were very troublesome.

The Internal Revenue Collector of Idaho reported that the value of the bullion produced from January 1st to November 1st was $11,000,000.

The ship *Silas Greenmon*, Captain Weber, which put into this port in distress, has been ordered to discharge her cargo for examination by the agents of underwriters, and will probably be condemned.

Mining shares were to-day quoted as follows:—Savage, $1900; Yellow Jacket, $1190; Ophir, $215; Imperial, $125; Belcher, $135; Chollar Potosi, $220; Gould & Curry, $500. Legal-tenders, 71¼.

The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to Cisco, ninety-three miles from Sacramento, and twelve and a half miles from the summits of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and 5911 feet above the level of the sea.

The Adoption of a New Constitution for Virginia Recommended—The Constitutional Amendment

By the United States Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Virginia, December 1.—A meeting of the leading citizens of the peninsular counties of Virginia, held at Williamsburg, have unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the Legislature, which meets on Monday next, should immediately call a Convention to frame a new Constitution adapted to the new order of society, and relieve the people from their indebtedness in the ratio that their present property possessions shall bear to the losses caused by the war.

It is understood that Governor Pierpont will recommend the adoption of the Constitutional amendment in his message.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Laws.

By United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Two merchants at Titusville, Pennsylvania, who have charge of the Parker Oil Refinery, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed heavy frauds on the Government, by evading the Internal Revenue laws.

Jefferson Davis.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The Mississippi Commissioners had an interview with Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe yesterday, but could give him very little encouragement as to the success of their mission to Washington.

Clement C. Clay has gone to Alabama.

Financial News.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 1, 11·30 call.—The following are the latest quotations:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific Mail	170	170¼
Atlantic Mail	103	103½
Canton	45	45½
Cumberland	69½	70
Quicksilver	44½	45
Mariposa	12½	13
New York Central	112½	112⅝
Erie	71½	71⅝
Erie preferred	83	
Hudson	120	121¼
Reading Railroad	112	112¼
Michigan Railroad	112	
Southern	81½	81⅝
Illinois Central	118½	119
Cleve and and Pittsburg	85½	85⅝
Northwestern	44½	44⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	113½	114
Rock Island	104	104⅛
Fort Wayne	105½	105⅝
Toledo and Wabash	49½	48
Terre Haute	40	41
Ohio and Mississippi certificate	29½	29⅝
Western Union Telegraph	45½	46½
Boston Water Power	30½	31
Chicago and Alton	100½	101½
Chicago and Alton preferred	100	109½

The Chassepot Gun.—The Chassepot musket weighs only three kilogrammes (six pounds), and can discharge fifty ballets in four minutes; but on an average, a man in the ranks can only fire ten shots a minute.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Mississippi Commission Visit Jeff. Davis—They are Satisfied with the Treatment He Receives—Movements of Clement C. Clay, Etc. Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 30.—Messrs. Belger and Lowry, commissioned by the Legislature of Mississippi to intercede with President Johnson for the parole or pardon of Jeff. Davis, arrived here this morning, and have spent all day inside the fortress with the State prisoner. It is understood that they give very little encouragement as to the successful accomplishment of their mission. Their special object in coming here is to see Mr. Davis, and satisfy themselves, from personal observation, as to the condition of his health and his treatment as a prisoner, so as to make a report upon the same to the Mississippi Legislature.

Regarding the health of Mr. Davis, both express themselves surprised, as well as greatly gratified, to find him as well as he is—his spirit still bright and elastic, and his hopes in the future still buoyant and unfailing, notwithstanding his protracted imprisonment and successive disappointments and discouragements on the subject of his trial. As to his present treatment, they have not a word of fault to find, and frankly acknowledge its clemency and humanity. They will remain another day, and then it is said they will go home to submit the result of their interviews with the President and visit here.

Mr. Clement C. Clay terminated his visit to Mr. Davis earlier than he anticipated. He left for Petersburg this morning, and thence, it is stated, intends to proceed directly to his home in Alabama.

General Burton, commandant of the fort, who has been absent several days, attending court martial in Richmond, returned this afternoon and resumed command of the district.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Petition for Provisional Governors for the Southern States, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—The radical petition to Congress to establish provisional Governors for the unreconstructed States has received one thousand names in this city. It was drafted at the instigation of the Western Congressional radicals, and the leading radicals in the South are urged to send it up to Congress for the purpose of strengthening the radicals. The radical leaders here admit that this is the policy that the extreme radicals propose to follow in Congress.

The petition recounts the grievances of Southern Unionists, and declares the Southern States in anarchy and unfit for self-government. It also asks for unconditional suffrage as the basis of the Government, State and Federal.

Governor Wells at first kicked against it, but it is understood that he has yielded to the demands of his party.

An effort is being made to oust Postmaster Taliaferro, and get a Mr. Travis appointed. Travis is well backed, and leaves for Washington to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Public Debt.

The following comparative statement of the public debt of the United States, official and unofficial, was compiled by William H. Roberts, M. B., from data furnished by Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia:—

January 1, 1861	$66 243 721
March 1 1861	76,455 299
July 1, 1861	90,867,828
December 1, 1861	267 654 153
April 25 1862	443 299 945
May 29, 1862	511 167,979
August 29, 1862	575,027 683
November 14 1862	696 803 866
December 19 1862	727,417,665
January 1 1863	764,535 854
January 30 1863	810 634 896
March 3, 1863	894 178,471
April 10 1863	939 76[illegible],625
July 1 1863	1 098 798,[illegible]81
October 1, 1863	1 222 119 559
December 1, 1863	1 298 243,544
April 26 1864	1,671,163 875
June 14, 1864 (less cash in Treasury)	1,719 395,168
July 12 1864 (less cash in Treasury)	1 795 033 569
August 9, 1864 (less cash in Treasury)	1 832,619 835
August 30, 1864 (less cash in Treasury)	1,878,565,23[illegible]
September 30, 2864 (less cash in Treasury)	1,955 973 716
October 31 1864 (less cash in Treasury	2,017,109 515
February 13 1865 (less cash in Treasury	2 279 582 484
March 31 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2 866 955 077
May 31 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2 635,205 753
July 31 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2 756 900 825
August 31, 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2 757,689,571
Sept. 30, 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2,744 947 726
October 31 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2,740 854 758
Nov. 30, 1865 (less cash in Treasury)	2 714 633,814
January 1 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2 716,581,536
February 1, 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2,716 898,162
March 1 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2,711,850 000
April 1 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2 705 645 516
May 1, 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2,689,689 842
June 1 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2,670 288 367
August 1, 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2 633 099 276
September 1, 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2 595 683 168
October 1, 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2,573 333 941
November 1, 1866 (less cash in Treasury)	2 551,310,005

It will be observed that the debt reached its highest figure on the 31st of August, 1865, since which time it has steadily decreased (except during the months of December, 1865, and January, 1866, when it slightly increased), until it has reached the amount given in the November statement. It is also said that the statement on the 1st proximo will show a further decrease of the debt.

Billiards.

THE MATCH BETWEEN GOLDTWAITE AND M'DEVITT LAST EVENING—GOLDTHWAITE THE WINNER BY 363 POINTS.

The return match, 1500 points, caroms, between William Goldthwaite, of Boston, and John McDevitt, of this city, for $500 a side, came off this evening at Irving Hall, resulting in the victory of Goldthwaite by 363 points. Last evening was the fourth time that Goldthwaite and McDevitt have appeared in a public contest for money.

Their first encounter was at Cincinnati, on the 31st of May, 1865, when, for a stake of $2000, McDevitt defeated Goldthwaite by 414 points, in a game of 1500. The second game between these players was played in this city, on the 24th of June last; 500 points up; stake, $150; McDevitt won the game, making an average of 33·6. The third contest took place at Brunstead Hall, Boston, on the 30th of October, game, 1500 points, caroms, for $1000. McDevitt won by 574 points, making the large average of 24.

The contest last evening commenced at four minutes past 8, Messrs. E. Cahill and C. O'Connor acting as umpires: the former for McDevitt and the latter for Goldthwaite. Mr. Joseph Dion, the billiard champion of America, officiated as referee. McDevitt won the lead. The playing throughout was not up to the standard of either player, McDevitt being particularly unfortunate in his "nursing," of which so much is always expected of him in any game in which he is a player. This misfortune, however, was not caused by McDevitt's hand not being in, but was the result of the "spring floor" of the hall, the table being so much to one side that the players had to stop playing at two different times to have it levelled. The game was played in just four hours and six minutes. Averages—Goldthwaite, 15 76; McDevitt, 12·30.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

Valuable Masonic Jewels Stolen.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that on Wednesday last the iron safe belonging to St. John's Lodge of that city was opened by picking the lock, and the ancient jewels, consisting of the Masonic insignia made of solid silver, were stolen. Their pecuniary value was the least part of the loss, since they had a historic interest and peculiar associations which were prized by the members of the Lodge far beyond any estimate of their worth that could be made in money. They are said to have been 104 years old, and were used by General John N. Cummings, who was Master of the Lodge before the Revolution. During the war they were loaned to the Army Lodge at Morristown, presided over by Washington, and were also used on the occasion of initiating General Lafayette into the brotherhood of Masons. The circumstances of the robbery indicate that it was perpetrated by some one familiar with the place, and some unworthy member of the fraternity is suspected of being the guilty party.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CLERK INSTALLED.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—This morning, at the opening of the Court, his Honor Judge Allison directed the Crier to read aloud the greeting of the Governor to John G. Butler, Esq., who was at the late election chosen Clerk of this Court. The greetings were read and Mr Butler was duly installed in the office of Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.

THE KILLING ON LAST TUESDAY.

This morning an application for the discharge of Hugh Cochran was made. He was charged with the killing of George McNally. One witness only was examined. That witness, a little girl, said she saw the deceased standing near the railroad track, when a fire steamer, driven by Cochran, come running down South street, below Eleventh.

The crowd called to McNally to get away, and the driver hallooed also, but he did not seem to hear, and before the steamer could be stopped McNally was knocked down, run over, and killed. The Court said there was no necessity for going further into the case, for where a life is taken the case must go to the jury.

SENTENCES.

Joseph White, convicted of a charge of the larceny of a trunk, or participation in the larceny, was sentenced to two years and six months in the County Prison.

James Wetmore was next called up for sentence. His case is no doubt fresh in the minds of the public. Colonel William D. Baker applied to the Court for a new trial of the case, reading an affidavit made by a New York gentleman to the effect that Wetmore did not fire the shot set forth in the bill.

Mr. Baker referred also to the great harm done to the cause of the young man by his appearance in the daily papers by the alias of "Mysterious Jimmy;" but this was answered by the District Attorney by stating it was necessary for the purpose of identity to put in the bill such name as defendant was known by among his fellows.

The motion was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the County Prison for two years and six months.

John Mason and George Roberts, the two men whose wonderful feats of burglary have of late created such a sensation throughout the community, notwithstanding a motion for a new trial made and strongly argued by Mason, and a very severe slap at reporters in general, were sentenced each to County Prison for five years.

Morrisey and Denrick, convicted of a charge of larceny, were sentenced to County Prison for one year.

Washington Hamilton, connected with the Second Ward affair, and convicted of a charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, the cost, and undergo an imprisonment in County Prison for one year.

John Lutz, convicted of a charge of assault and battery, was fined $20, and costs.

In the case of Catherine Stokely, convicted of a charge of larceny, the verdict was set aside.

Christian Miller, convicted of a charge of larceny, was next called for sentence. Christian Kneas, Esq., ably argued a motion for a new trial, saying that the Commonwealth's case had been entirely founded upon an alleged confession of the prisoner's wife, and that recent investigation had brought out the fact that this very same wife was insane, and had been confined in the Almshouse for insanity.

He also argued the other usual reasons, insufficiency of testimony, illegality of the verdict, etc. But the motion was overruled and the prisoner was sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

Benjamin Wallace, convicted of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Pierce.—Judges Pierce and Ludlow came into court about noon, and a session of the Oyer and Terminer was held for the purpose of imposing sentence upon those convicted during the trial of homicide cases.

At the close of our report Mr. Brewster was addressing the Court in reference to the case of Dennis Leary, who was convicted in the early part of the Oyer and Terminer of manslaughter.

Newton Champion, William Maguire, and Thomas McVey, were in the dock.

John Ciegar, committed this week in the United States Court, was sentenced to a fine of $500 and three years imprisonment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, December 1, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 107¼; 108¼ was bid for old do.; 112⅞ for 6s of 1881; 99⅞ for 10-40s; and 104½@105¼ for June and August 7·30s.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 56¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania at 54¼@54½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, a decline of ½. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61¼ for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 67 for Lehigh Valley; 23 for Catawissa preferred; 58 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 14¼; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 32 for Green and Coates; and 31 for Germantown.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some past, continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 148¼; 230 was bid for North America; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 31¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; and 68½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Morris preferred 124, no change, and Lehigh Navigation at 56¼. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for preferred do.; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 55½ for Delaware Division; and 54¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

The Money Market continues to show symptoms of increasing ease. Call loans are quoted at 6 to 7 ℔ cent., and first-class borrowers find no difficulty in obtaining all the money they require at the lower rate. Prime business notes are discounted at 7 to 8 ℔ cent.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140¾; 1 P. M., 141.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh Reading Railroad ....Monday 56 1-16

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 10-40s	99¼	100 sh Coal Ridge	9
$100 do ... coup.	104¼	14 sh Leh Nav..lots	56½
$700 Leh 6s. 84	92¾	20 sh Harrisburg R	54½
$500 do	93¼	100 sh Penn R.......c	54¾
8 sh Phila Bk	48¼	30 sh do	54½
1 sh Morris Cl pt.	121	2 sh Ph & E	31
100 sh Read s5wn	56 1-16	100 sh Ches Val..5wn	2½
100 sh do s30wn	56	200 sh Hestonville R	14¼
48 sh do...transf	56½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 140¾@141¼; Silver ¼s and ½s, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15¾; do., July, 1864, 15¼; do., August, 1864, 14¼; do., October, 1864, 13¾; do., December, 1864, 12¾; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112⅞@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 107@107½; do., new, 1865, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105½; do., 2d series, 104¾@105; 3d series, 104¾@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 12¾@13.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, December 1.—Trade in Flour is almost suspended, and prices, although quotably the same, are weak. There is no demand except from the home consumers who manifest but little disposition to operate, and holders are anxious to sell, even at a concession. Sales of superfine at $8@8·50, extra at $9@10, Northwestern extra family at $11@12·25 Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do at $12·50@13·50, and fancy brands at higher figures, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market for Wheat is at a stand still, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $2·70@2·90 for Pennsylvania red, $3@3 10 for Southern do and $3 25@3·30 for white. 500 bushels Western Rye sold on private terms. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of old yellow at $1 14@1 16 and new do. at 90@98c according to dryness. Oats are not much inquired after. Small sales at 57@59c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. 1500 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at $1·16, and 1000 bushels Malt at $1·50.

Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 100 bushels new at $9·50 ℔ 64 pounds. A small lot of Timothy sold at $3 25. Flaxseed ranges from $3 25 to $3 30.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 per ton, but there is nothing doing.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2·36@2 37 for Pennsylvania, and $2 43 for Ohio

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

From the most Celebrated Makers.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

Offer for the Selection of their Customers

ONE OF THE LARGEST ASSORTMENTS

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

SILVER-WARE

IN THE CITY.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

HAVE A FULL LINE OF

JEWELRY

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For a Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Present, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.

Also a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

11 1smw4w8p] No. 326 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

27 GAS STOVES! 27

THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES

WILL HEAT

Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,

AT

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',

12 1 12t] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PLEASANT RESIdence, in the city of Burlington with nearly Four Acres of Ground Stabling and other out-buildings, two good Pumps with the best of water. Apples, Pears, Plums, with other fruits. Hydrant water in the house and kitchen yard Address Box 176, Post Office, Burlington, New Jersey. 12 1 9t

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, No. 111 N. Sixteenth street. Price $10 000—$5000 may remain. Immediate possession. E. WRIGLEY & CO., 1t* No. 121 S FOURTH Street.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. 11 1 $

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The Southern Loyalists Demanding the Impeachment of the President.

The universal-suffrage party of Louisiana has sent a delegation here, with a series of resolutions addressed to Congress, asking the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, as a traitor and sympathizer with Rebels, and for the abolishment of the present State Government of Louisiana, and the establishment of a loyal Territorial Government, with a military or provisional Government therein; and also asking Congress to provide for a State Government therein on the basis of universal suffrage, and also to establish universal suffrage throughout the United States.

Head-Blocks for Soldiers' Graves.

Yesterday General Meigs opened bids for furnishing iron head-blocks for soldiers' graves, to be delivered at any point in the South. Over three hundred thousand are to be furnished. The lowest bid was by a party, in this city at one dollar and eight cents each.

The Welcoming Address to Congress.

The address of welcome to Congress, by Judge Carter, will be made at the Capitol at noon on Monday.

The Great American Philanthropist, George Peabody, will shortly visit Washington, and be the guest of his fellow-banker, W. W. Corcoran.

Interesting from Baltimore.

By the United States Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—The new Surveyor of the Port, William Wales, of the *Commercial*, entered on his duties this morning, vice E. Fulton, of the *American*, removed. Deputy Surveyor Parker, also removed, and Robert Cathcart appointed in his place. There are indications of a general removal of subordinates.

Mr. Fulton was the last of the supporters of Congress in the Baltimore Custom House, and the above subordinates were all of the same class.

Considerable interest is manifested in the mercantile and newspaper world as to the telegraphic contest between the old Associated Press and Mr. Craig's new organization. The course of the *American*, in refusing to submit to the exclusive orders of the old Association, is highly approved, and the superiority of the despatches furnished by the new Association is generally admitted. Their old-fogy notions will not suit the present progressive age.

A colored artist named William H. Simpson has astonished our *connoisseurs*, who think nothing good can come out of Africa, with a life-like portrait in oil of Judge Bond, for which he had but two sittings. The likeness is perfect, and the execution is very fine.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—In the case of Mr. Bigler versus Mr. Avery, United States Marshal, it has been agreed to let the papers remain at Sacramento, taking an inventory of them and bonding them. This will leave Mr. Avery in possession of the office, and insure him the results of a judicial investigation.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton dull, little inquiry, and prices weak: Uplands, 33c.; Mobiles, 35c. Flour dull; and 10@20c lower; State, $7@11 20; Ohio, $10@13 10; Western, $7.55@11 90; Southern, $11·35@16. Wheat dull, and 1@2c lower. Corn dull; and 1@2c. lower. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull. Whisky dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Flour is inactive; Chicago extra, $11·50@11·75. Wheat is very dull. The receipts of corn are heavy, and prices are drooping; dry new white, 86@88c.; yellow, 93@95c. Oats are quiet at 55@57c. Provisions are dull. Lard, 13@13½c. Seeds are steady; Clover active. Sugar is dull. Coffee is quiet; Rio, 17¼@18½ for gold. Whisky steady; Western in bond, $2·35@2·38.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire this morning, at 10·30, was caused by the partial burning of the flour and feed store situated at the corner of Twenty-first and Market streets. The building is an old-fashioned one, and two stories and a half high. The fire originated in the cellar, which was filled with hay, straw, etc. Mr. Amos Watson occupied the portion of the building on Twenty-first street, and was completely burned out. He values his stock at about $2000, upon which there was an insurance of $1000.

The lower portion of this side of the building is occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Brogan, who had her furniture damaged by water and being broken. Fifteen dollars, which was in a bureau drawer, was stolen. Loss about $150; no insurance.

The corner of the building is occupied as a liquor store, the proprietor of which is Barney Dougherty. His stock is a total loss, not burned, but was appropriated by the firemen. He estimates his loss at about $500, upon which there is no insurance.

The next door to him on Market street was occupied by P. M. Gibbons, as a boot and shoe store. Some of the stock was rescued, but the greater portion was damaged by water and burned. The stock on hand amounted to $2500, upon which there is an insurance of $600.

Next door was occupied by Charles B. Maloney as an office, attached to a coal and lime yard. He rescued all his papers. Damaged by water to the extent of $100.

The hay and straw produced a great smoke, and one would judge from a distance that the whole upper portion of the city was being destroyed. The building was completely flooded with water. The property belongs to Mr. Harkins, and is damaged to the extent of $1000, which is fully insured. The total loss is about $6000.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

$1000 Leh 6s. 84	92¾	500 sh St Nich Coal.	1½
$2000 Susq Cn bds.	56	500 sh do	1½
$1500 U S 5-20s 65 reg	107¼	92 sh do	1½
$500 U S 6s '81	113	100 sh do	1½
14 sh Lehigh Nav	56¼	100 sh Read	55 94
37 sh Penna R	54¼	100 sh do...b10	56
2000 sh Mor Canal. 2d	90	200 sh do...b30	56

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Sch Nav 6s 82	83¼	34 sh Minehill	56½
$2000 U S 7·30s Jun	105		

A New Brandy—An inhabitant of Mont-sous-Vaudrey (Jura) has discovered that a brandy with a very fine aroma can be distilled from medlars, which grow in great quantities in that district. The process is as simple and the yield as good as in the case of cherries.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 4

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 130. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IF YOU WISH REAL FINE AND STRICTLY PURE

Teas, Coffees, and Spices,

GO TO THE

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S,

NO. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT,

AND

NO. 932 ARCH, NEAR TENTH STREET.

Read—Read the following statement:

Having a large number of Wholesale and Retail Stores in different cities of the Union, our consumption o TEAS AND COFFEES is immense, and selling such an enormous quan tity, FOR CASH ONLY, we buy again in return such quantities FOR CASH, which gives us facilities that very few other dealers have; for every person knows that the larger the quantity, the cheaper it can be bought, and still cheaper if bought for Cash We are therefore enabled to offer the

FINEST TEAS AND COFFEES,

Even lower at Retail than they are generally sold at Wholesale. Our custo mers and the public can therefore positively rely that they get the purest TEAS imported from

TWENTY-FIVE TO SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND LOWER, AND THE FINEST COFFEES FROM FIVE TO FIFTEEN CENTS A POUND LOWER THAN THEY ARE USUALLY SOLD FOR.

We have constantly on hand every variety of BLACK, GREEN, AND JAPAN TEAS.

Every variety of GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES.

Every variety of WHOLE AND GROUND SPICES, warranted to be strictly pure, containing double the strength that others generally do.

Try our Goods, and you will find that our statements are true; that you can save money and get the best articl es.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NO. 21 SOUTH SECOND ST., AND NO. 932 ARCH ST.

FORTY CENTS

FOR THE

FINEST ROASTED COFFEE IN THE MARKET.

AT THE

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S,

No. 21 South SECOND Street, and No. 932 ARCH Street.

All persons who have bought our FORTY CENT ROASTED COFFEE declare it the best Coffee they ever drank, and superior to most Coffees that are sold for Fifty and Fifty-five Cents.

OUR COFFEES ARE ROASTED FRESH EVERY DAY.

VERY FINE ROASTED COFFEES AT THIRTY AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

YOU CAN SAVE ON YOUR TEAS FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND BY BUYING IT OF

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

Our $1·00 TEA is as good as the usual $1·25 TEA.

Our $1·25 TEA is as good as any $1·60 TEA.

Our $1·50 TEA is as fine as any that is usually sold at other stores at $2·00. TRY THEM.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NO. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT,

AND

NO. 932 ARCH STREET, 4 DOORS BELOW TENTH.

Every variety of GREEN, BLACK, AND JAPAN TEAS, and GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES, constantly on hand, and only STRICTLY PURE GOODS SOLD.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S

STOCK OF

SILVER-WARE,

Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.

No. 822 CHESNUT St.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

Have a Very Choice Selection of

DIAMONDS,

Mounted in the most Artistic Style.

No. 822 CHESNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

CLOCKS,

BRONZES.

FANCY GOODS.

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

Have a full line of

WATCHES

From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.

No. 822 CHESNUT St.

10 9 tuthsdp t12 25

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 15 m4p

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

REAL LACE GOODS.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade [11 30 imwtf

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

SILVERSMITHS

AND

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES. JEWELRY.

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.

N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER

OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE Quaker City Business College

TENTH & CHESTNUT STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE

AND BEST ORGANIZED

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

IN THE COUNTRY.

Incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Authorized to Grant Diplomas and Confer Degrees of Merit: the Only Institution of the Kind Possessing these Privileges

Practical and Useful Education for Young Men.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CLASSES.

To the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Farmer, and to all who Desire to Qualify Themselves in the Best Manner for the Active Duties of Business Life.

The great advantages of thorough scientific and practical instruction, as carried out at this Institution, have long been felt and recognized in the mercantile community, where its graduates have received the preference, and been rapidly promoted to positions of honor and profit.

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The science of Book-keeping is taught here, as nowhere else, by principles, and the best Practical Models of Business.

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A standard business system taught in an efficient manner by experienced instructors.

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By an expert sound operator, with advantages, to be had in no other school, of Regular Office Practice.

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On Commercial Law, and other subjects pertaining to Business. Also, instruction in the Higher Mathematics, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, Phonography, Engineering, Surveying, Navigation, etc.

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Giving the student, in the shortest possible time, an insight into all the forms, routine, and details of business, and fitting him, in the best manner, to enter at once upon the duties of any position as a practical accountant.

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This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever published, affords the best indication of the value of the course of instruction in the Science of Accounts pursued in this Institution. Every young man who designs entering any Commercial School should first procure a copy of this book. It contains 448 large octavo pages, and is composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business. Price, $3·50. Sent by mail to any address.

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HUNTING COATS.

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

Homes for the Laboring Classes.

We are heartily rejoiced to see that the subject of affording cheap and convenient accommodations for the laboring classes of the population of our large cities is receiving marked attention at the present time. It is a matter which lies at the very root of our national prosperity, in a social, moral, and sanitary point of view. The ignorance, vice, and misery in which the lower classes of the great European capitals are born and bred are owing more directly to their cramped and unhealthy lodgings than to any other cause. This fact is beginning to be appreciated by the philanthropists and economists of the Old World, and many of them are now engaged in a laudable effort to better the condition of the masses of the people in this respect. Although we are, in this country, in a great measure free from the evils which prevail to such a fearful extent in the larger European towns, there is nevertheless a great and pressing necessity for our moving immediately and earnestly in the matter.

This holds true more especially with regard to New York city. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the land on which the commercial metropolis is built, the greatest need, and the one which it is the most difficult to supply, is that of room. It is in such demand for the purposes of business, and for the erection of dwellings for the more wealthy and aristocratic classes, that the laboring man has been forced to go to the very outskirts of the city, if he would enjoy the comforts of a home restricted to his own family, without being compelled to expend in the single item of rent the greater portion of his earnings. But where, as is the case in New York, the rural districts are situated at a distance of from three to eight miles from the scene of his daily labors, the inconvenience of such a residence is so great as to render it almost an impossibility. For this there is but one remedy, and that is, to supply the deficiency of room by going upwards in the air. The reeking tenement-houses of Pearl and Mulberry streets afford an example of the disastrous results of the remedy thus far. The tenements themselves are hotbeds of disease and crime—nothing more and nothing less. And their proprietors, one would think, as a general thing, are men who are actuated by the single idea of extortion. But certain men, possessed of ample means, and of a still more ample supply of true philanthropy, are about erecting in the more populous portions of the city an immense number of model lodging-houses, in which some attention will be paid to the health, comfort, and morals of those who are dependent upon such as them for shelter, as well as for employment. The plan for the erection of these model tenements that is being discussed is the only one that is feasible. It is absolutely necessary, for the reasons which we have already stated, that the deficiency of room should be met by going upwards. The laboring population of New York will, therefore, in good time be supplied with comfortable and comparatively cheap residences in buildings similar to the model lodging-houses now so numerous in Paris, many of which are six and even seven stories in height.

While in our own city there is a grand opportunity for improving the lot of the laboring class, there is happily at our command sufficient room to avoid the necessity of erecting suitable houses for them of inconvenient height. Philadelphia is, indeed, world-renowned for the number of small and comfortable tenements intended for and occupied by single families. And we believe that there is within the limits of our city but one locality in which can be found a tenement-house to be compared, in size and corresponding unfitness as a habitation for human beings, to those wretched structures which supply New York with an undiminished stock of imbeciles in body, mind, and morals. Notwithstanding the number of dwellings which have been erected on our borders within the past few years, there are still, within easy reach of the centre of business, numerous vacant blocks of ground on which lodging-houses for the poorer classes can be erected. This abundance of accessible land makes it possible for us to still supply the demand for small houses. The only difficulties in the way are the high price of building materials, and the exorbitant profits on their investments which at present will alone satisfy the cravings of owners of real estate.

Owing to the combination of these two causes, houses of a class which a few years ago could be rented for a sum that was within the reach of every sober and industrious laborer, are now held at such exorbitant rates as to be utterly beyond the means of many such. The increase in our population, having likewise been far in excess of the increase in the number of dwellings, the holders of real estate are thus enabled to demand, from enough who are able to pay, such rents as they may see fit to establish. We can see but one remedy for the difficulty, and that is the immediate erection of a large number of tenement-houses, which shall accomplish the two-fold purpose of affording decent accommodations for a reasonable rental, while they will return to those making the investment a reasonable percentage on their outlay. If there are any moneyed men in our midst who will be satisfied with a *reasonable percentage*, it is time that they had commenced to move in the matter. Unlike the philanthropic capitalists of New York, they have some choice about the character of the buildings which they may erect. While we think it much preferable, as far as the moral and social training of children is concerned, that every family, no matter how humble it may be, should enjoy an entire building to their exclusive use, the erection of tenements of the larger class, such as are common in Paris and are now proposed in New York, might be undertaken here with profit to the projectors and with benefit to the laboring poor. Without doubt, many families would prefer the kind of hotel-life which these would enable them to lead; and at any rate, they would create a wondrous improvement upon the squal'd and miserable existence which is led in Bedford street and similar localities.

As far as we are aware, there is now under discussion but one project which partakes of the latter character. A gentleman, well known in this city, has for some past been endeavoring to organize a stock company for the erection of a large tenement-house on a block of ground within half a mile of the Exchange. The intention in this case is to make the building of a substantial character, and, to some extent, of a handsome outward appearance; with the view of securing as tenants those who are able to live with some pretense to ease, and yet are unable to pay the rents demanded for single dwellings which are in accordance with their tastes. Although this movement is not strictly in the interests of the poorer classes of laborers, whose comfort and happiness we have particularly discussed, it cannot fail of accomplishing much good, and we therefore bid it all possible speed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COURSE OF LECTURES OF THE S. C. AND S. A.

The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that the

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth, on FRIDAY EVENING November 30, 1866. Subject—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs."

The second Lecture will be given by

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq.,

On THURSDAY EVENING January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The remaining Lectures will be announced on each successive Thursday evening until the series is ended.

The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.

The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are:—

Major-General O. O. HOWARD.
Major-General B. F. BUTLER.
Senator J. W. NYE.
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Hon. H. G. L. BONO of Md.
Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM.
W. W. BROWN, Esq.

THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each Lecture.

Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chestnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman.
No. 1216 Washington avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
Treasurer.
J. HARRISON,
Gulielma street,
Committee of Arrangements.

11 26 5t

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
SEASON OF 1866-67.

The arrangements of the Society for the coming season being complete are announced as follows:—

The three Concerts will be given in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
And will be on the grandest scale.

The Chorus this season will be more effective than formerly, and has been selected with great care.

The solo parts will be sustained by the best professional talent to be obtained. The liberal patronage last season warrants the Directors in the increased expenditure proposed this season.

The Oratorios to be produced are
ELIJAH,
ST. PAUL,
DAVID.

The first Concert will take place
ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 13, 1866, with
DR. GUILMETTE, the celebrated Basso from Boston.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor of New York.
MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY, and
MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia.

Owing to the impossibility of accommodating all who wish to a tenet, and the great expense incurred in bringing out the Oratorios subscriptions will be received for the choice seats reserved for the three Concerts, at
TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE SEATS,
AND SEVEN DOLLARS FOR TWO SEATS.

The Box Sheet is now open for subscribers at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 13 tuth s3t4p

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $2000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.
11 26 1m

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.

11 14 rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3 at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 26 3t SIMON FOEY Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

HENRY VINCENT,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER

The friend of JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., and the advocate of our country's cause, has consented to deliver

A LECTURE IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION CHURCH,
FOURTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,
ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY, December 3,
ON JOHN WESLEY,
His Glorious Life, Teachings, and Actions.

Doors open at 6½. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets; Higgins & Perseupine, No. 56 North Fourth street; M. Elbrook room, No 1018 Arch street; Thomas T. Mason, No 428 Market street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 11 30 3t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.

11 27 tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

A LADY WITH EXPERIENCE IN Teaching English branches, Music, Singing, Drawing and Fancy Work, desires a HOME in a private family, either in city or country. For particulars, address MRS. M. V. HARRIS, Philadelphia Post Office. 11 30 3t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of circular of August 29, 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 tf2 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6t No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
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FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS
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Barouches,
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Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

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MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 52 South SECOND Street
ABOVE CHESNUT,
WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO
Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,
In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of
Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,
At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

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DIRECTORS.

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Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

STEINWAY & SONS DIRECT SPECIAL attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS.
11 24 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

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JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
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No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

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GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (11 1 thstu3

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARTERS for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

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M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At prices the most reasonable, at
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11 26 1m] No. 21 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, Wostenholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

HOLIDAY GOODS,
CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL
MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch.

Porte Monnaies,	Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases,	Portfolios,	Cabas,
Satchels,	Purses,	Dressing Cases,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 fm

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 17 ws22t

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber Gold Pens have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7 rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FELT HATS.

VELVETS, FEATHERS AND FRAMES. WOOD AND CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND JETS.

BONNETS AND HATS REDUCED.

BONNET MATERIALS.

NO. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvet,
Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvet,
All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Artificial Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER,
11 13 tuths9t No. 13 North EIGHTH Street.

MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18s

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS,
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their
CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 3m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1mrp

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

WEATHER STRIPS.

WEATHER STRIP MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 119 South TENTH Street.

WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW MOULDINGS
TO EXCLUDE
COLD, RAIN, AND DUST.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 119 South TENTH ST.

WOOD AND RUBBER WEATHER STRIP MANUFACTORY.

THE FACTORY
IS AT
No. 119 South TENTH St.

REMEMBER,
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
No. 119 South TENTH St.

Charles Burnham & Co
PHILADELPHIA.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Probable Abdication of Brigham Young.—A Salt Lake City despatch reports that Brigham Young intends to retire temporarily to a distant plantation in Utah, and leave the management of Mormonism to his son. Should the junior Young manifest executive ability, he will be formally installed as a successor to the Prophet, and the abdication of the latter may become permanent. It is very probable that the Mormon elders are seriously casting about for a suitable successor to their leader; but if Brigham Young's son should prove competent to fill his father's place it will be something remarkable. Brigham Young, apart from his fanaticism, is a man of extraordinary ability and tact, and his personal influence has imparted a degree of stability to Mormonism that it could scarcely have attained without him. The Mormon leaders know this, and are shrewd enough to desire to prevent the collapse that is likely to occur in case of Brigham's death, by selecting a competent successor in anticipation of that event. Brigham Young is now an old man, and although endowed with wonderful vitality, cannot, in the ordinary course of nature, be expected to survive many years. He may keep the Mormons together during his lifetime; but after that—if not before—not the Deluge, but the Pacific Railroad through Mormondom will break down the system of exclusiveness, and cause an influx of new ideas that will probably be fatal to polygamy. Pending this, the efforts of enthusiasts to let Federal soldiers loose upon the Mormons, for the honor of morality and religion, is a very questionable policy. Christianity is competent to devise a better way of dealing with the Mormons than by murdering them. To say the least, the Mormons have a strong point against our forcible interference, in the prevalence of "the social evil" in our great cities. When we have reformed our morals in this respect, we shall have earned the right to interfere, and by that time Mormonism, by the operation of natural agencies, will be added to the long list of exploded fanaticisms.

A New Way to Protect Safes.—A new English invention is described as a "safe-protector." It consists of a small apparatus, fitted in the upper corner of a safe and near the door, performing the functions of a gas-meter. An ordinary pipe affords a supply of gas which passes through the protector into a large iron pipe running from the safe to a lamp in the street. This iron pipe is an air-chamber, and serves to contain a gas-pipe, which is preserved by means of a drill-proof coil of steel wire. The lamp is intended to be of unusual appearance, and to give a very brilliant light. The mechanism of the protector is strong, but even a blow on the top of the safe will disconnect the supply of gas and put out the light. The same result would be effected by any tampering with the door or the pipes. In large cities, where safes are numerous within small areas, it is contemplated to employ a special watchman, who would, of course, immediately detect the absence of the external signal.

A Good Charity.—There is in England a charity known as the "Patriotic Fund," for the benefit of the families of soldiers who have fallen in battle. The last report shows that nine thousand widows and orphans are placed on the books, and there are in receipt of relief at this time three thousand four hundred widows and three thousand children, of whom one thousand are maintained and educated in boarding institutions. The total amount of subscriptions to December, 1865, was £1,460,201. The annual expenditure is £86,000.

Dry Chinamen.—While Western Europe has been drenched with rain throughout the summer, it appears from the latest accounts that they have been eleven months without either rain or snow at Pekin. This is in China a great public calamity, which is sought to be averted by fasting, prayer, and expiatory ceremonies. In the summer of 1864 the drought was so great that the Emperor himself made a vow to "rectify his conduct and be more anxious for the welfare of his people."

Are Stimulants Necessary?—The "model village of Scorton," situated between Lancaster and Preston, England, which contains neither a public house nor a beer shop, has just been subjected to a fearful scourge in the shape of typhus fever. During the past nine or ten weeks the epidemic has been raging with more or less virulence. There have been eighty cases and ten deaths.

Romantic.—Isaac Taylor emigrated from England to Cleveland at an early age. He commenced by blacking boots, got a small farm in Michigan, engaged in the Wisconsin lumber trade, and became rich. From his own experience of orphanhood, he formed the determination to found an orphan asylum. This his widow has just done. The endowment is nearly $150,000. The asylum is to be situated at Racine.

The British Museum.—Mr. Edward A. Bond has been appointed to the post of keeper of the department of manuscripts in the British Museum. Mr. Bond has for several years occupied the position of assistant keeper of the department, as well as that of Egerton librarian, and is well known to be one of the first authorities of the day on all subjects connected with manuscripts.

The Rebuilding of Portland.—About a thousand buildings are in course of erection on the burnt district of Portland, or are under contract. One master mason has four hundred and fifty men in his employ, and the pay-roll of all the hands in the burnt district amounts to $75,000 per week. The streets have been widened and straightened, squares laid out, and the section generally much improved.

The "Round Table."—A recent number of this journal announced the retirement of Mr. Sweetser from its management. Some other changes have been made. We hear that Mr. R. H. Stoddard, who has excellently done a great amount of work for the *Round Table*, in its literary department, has no longer any connection with that journal.

Paper.—The quantity of paper used every year in England represents a weight of two hundred and twenty millions of pounds. France uses one hundred and ninety-five millions of pounds; while the United States of America, with a much smaller population, consumes more paper than England and France put together—namely, four hundred and forty millions of pounds.

Medical Students in London.—The entries at the eleven metropolitan hospitals in London are this year above preceding sessions. In the October session three hundred and sixty-two new students registered their names at the Royal College of Surgeons, making a total of one thousand and twenty-seven now pursuing medical studies.

The "Industry" of a Brigand.—Lefteri, the famous brigand, has made his fortune, and now desires to make his peace with the Porte. He has proposed to quit the country, if he may be allowed to do so, with his "property," taking refuge in Hellas, where he proposes to enjoy the fruits of his industry as a good subject of King George.

Charitable Bequests.—The late Joseph W. Patterson, of Boston, made the following bequests to benevolent institutions:—To the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, $5000; to the Humane Impartial Society and Aged Women's Home, $5000; to the Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys, $5000; to the Maryland Tract Society, $5000; to the Aged Men's Home, $5000.

"Sabbatarianism."—Most of the clergymen in Norwich, Ct., have signed a circular protesting against the practice of having funerals on the Sabbath, believing that it is an evil, inasmuch as it involves much servile work, and, therefore, when not necessary, it is a clear violation of the fourth commandment, keeping from the house of God those who might otherwise attend.

A Monument.—The *Journal des Etrangers* of Nice says that a monument is to be erected, by subscription, to the memory of the Czarewitch Nicholas, outside the gate of Villa Bermond, where he died. The design is the broken shaft of a column, at the base of which lie the imperial crown and sceptre.

Immense Profits on Beer.—Englishmen drink much beer, and also pay much money for it. A Manchester paper says that a hotel and restaurant keeper in that city asks £24,000 for the good will of his business; his profits are £4500 per annum, and the profit on the sale of beer is 180 per cent., and on stout 200 per cent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2\5
L. LADOMUS. T. POWELL. L. F. PIEGEL.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11 mthsrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and careful selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 ec2m

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16\ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1\ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20\ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 26\

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early\ 8 25

PROPOSALS

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 19, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th instant, for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" RAILROAD IRON, weighing about fifty pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A Q M,
11 26 6t United States Army.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
6 12 Nos. 2125 and 2127 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $1 usual price $1 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $2 75 usual price $3 00.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.
Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1\ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 thuths No. 8\5 ARCH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.
SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Hearthands and Homes," etc. 12mo.
BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.
BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.
THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P Joliffe. Price, $1 25. For sale by
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)
11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
Book Store,
11 8 thstulm] No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
54 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
320 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather)
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

MEDICAL.

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 tuths12t

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Guide to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 \

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN SECRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Fifth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.
This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights or burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.
[11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH deceased
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the sixth account of ELI K. PRICE, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [12 21 thstu5t] JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY H. DAVIESS.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, guardian of MARY H. DAVIESS and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
11 22 thstu5 Auditor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10\ No 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANG
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOD SACKS
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT F. OORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to E. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 \

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Hinder pest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 229 DUANE Street, New York.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artisac substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1865; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PETSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10\ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1 BRADY Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails 1 24

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 2m
Rie is thus new accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2\rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD President
JOHN W. GILLEGH, Cashier. 11\

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold!
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th Sc. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS:
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. G. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 28 smw6m

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street, above Eighth. 9 7

TO ADELAIDE RISTORI.

ON HER BENEFIT NIGHT, NEW YORK, NOV. 23, 1866.

Thy country's genius to the world revealed
Our western land, and her's the name it bears,
Another bond thy Art's enchantments yield,
Another fame each nation fondly shares;
For while along the chambers of the sea
Electric voices call from shore to shore,
That Italy is harmonized and free;
In thy deep tones we greet her soul once more!
That soul that triumphs o'er relentless Time,
Melodious breathes in Petrarch's tender lay,
Eternal lives in Dante's sculptured line,
And Venice thrills with Freedom's joy to-day;
How blest, Ristori, is thy welcome here!
Each spell the artist weaves, the woman doth endear.

H. T. TUCKERMAN.

THE STORY OF AN ACTRESS.

Preparing for the Stage—The First Night.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing a series of papers, entitled "Going on the Stage," purporting to be the narrative of an actress' experiences. The writer declares that very early in life she "decided to cultivate contempt for Mrs. Grundy," and having travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, finally found herself without employment, and determined to try the stage. Her friends invited her to consider whether or not she was "in a perfectly sane state of mind," scouted at the idea of "a lady" adopting the drama as a profession, and even went so far as to denounce actresses in general as persons not entitled to consideration. Her answer was that many women of virtue have become actresses; that the practice of the dramatic art was a delight to her; and that she saw no reason why she should not make use of a natural gift; and so, promising to preserve a strict incognito, she began. The aid of a master was obtained, hard study was undertaken, attitudes were practised before the glass, and the process of education for an appearance before the footlights went on for several months, varied by such experiences as the following:—

"There are many kinds of 'falls,' and a judicious, graceful 'fall' has often redeemed an actress from disheartening faint praise. I soon managed faints, and such like quiet falls; but there are others of a much more uncompromising character—'Romeo's' 'fall,' for instance, when, despairing of obtaining 'Juliet,' he dashes himself on the ground in the monk's cell, 'taking the measure of an unmade grave.' My 'coach' suggested that I should practise this fall, which I did accordingly; and, with some trouble and a good many bruises, succeeded at last in reaching the floor with the proper expression of reckless desperation. One day, when boasting of my achievement, I got well laughed at by some friends, who had a very faint idea of its difficulty. I challenged them to try the 'fall,' and offered to allow them a mattress, in consideration of their being amateurs. The offer was accepted, and the two six-foot scorners failed ignominiously. They fell every way but the right one—on their knees, on their elbows, on their sides, but never had the courage to dash themselves down head foremost, much as a swimmer does when taking a dive."

The preliminary stages finished, our actress prepared for the public stage, and played her first part as "Rosalind," in *As You Like It*. The failure of "Oliver" in the performance produced a singular effect, for which "Rosalind" was not to blame, but the story of which she tells as follows:—

"On the first night of our performance an event occurred which totally upset my gravity, and, indeed, that of the audience too. The long and rather thankless part of 'Oliver' was given at a day's notice to a young man who evidently thought himself an undiscovered Kemble. He confided to me in the morning at rehearsal that the speech at the end of the fourth act was too long for him to commit to memory in the time; 'but,' said he, 'I'll just paraphrase it.' The scene to which I allude is very well known. 'Oliver' enters to 'Rosalind' and 'Celia,' and tells at considerable length the story of the rescue by his brother from the deadly sting of a snake and the fatal assault of 'the sucked and hungry lioness.' He presents 'Rosalind' with the bloody napkin sent by 'Orlando' as proof of the true cause of his failing to keep his appointment with her. 'Oliver's' story is about seventy lines in the telling. The first few lines he of course knew very well, and the story also was fairly in his memory. He accordingly proceeded boldly to improvise Shakespeare, and it was with the greatest difficulty that 'Celia' or myself could get in a word. Whenever we interrupted him, he immediately gave a tragic 'A-a a-aye' in assent, and so resumed his extempore narrative. The prompter did his best, and my 'coach' swore audibly at the wings, but to no good purpose. 'Oliver' had taken the bit between his teeth, and was bent upon distinguishing himself. Only the verse in which he told the story was so painfully 'blank.' When he got to where the snake winds itself round the sleeping 'Orlando,' his brain gave way suddenly, but with great presence of mind he fell back on his grand resource, 'A-a-a-aye!' Then followed an 'awful pause,' which I feared was prophetic of the young man's end. But, gathering up his energies, he resumed (with a knowing look at the audience)—'When the snake saw him——.' The audience tittered, but 'Oliver' declaimed away until I thought it was time he should be assisted to a conclusion. I accordingly seized the opportunity of his first pause to put in my cue, 'But for the bloody napkin.' This, however, only gave him a fresh start. I repeated it again and again, but Oliver had now got fearfully involved in his story, and was evidently making desperate efforts to bring it to an end. I could hold out no longer, and leaning on 'Celia's' shoulder, laughed till the tears ran down my cheeks, hoping that the audience would mistake my convulsive sobs for the emotion suitable to the scene. The audience, however, were much too discerning for that. A few more titters were followed by a general roar. This stimulated 'Oliver' into a kind of frenzy; he recited a few more lines with abounding animation; then, catching at last the words from the prompter, concluded amidst shouts of laughter and ironical applause."

Mr. Peter Richings' Farewell to Richmond

A correspondent, writing under date of Richmond, Va., November 28, sends us the following:

The Richmond Theatre was last night the scene of an interesting and, in some degree, a historical event. That relict of the older and better days of the American stage, Mr. Peter Richings, took his final adieu of the Richmond public in the character of "Major Wilson," in *The Blind Man's Daughter*. Called before the curtain at the end of that affecting drama, Mr. Richings made one of the most appropriate and elegant addresses ever spoken from the footlights—so remarkable a speech that it has created a profound impression in this city, and will be published in full in the papers to-morrow. I append a portion. He began by saying:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—I now come before you for the last time, to bid a final adieu to my professional labors upon these boards—age in the first place the wishes of my family in the second, and sacred duties in the last, render the measure imperative.

"There are two important events in a man's existence—the first when he springs from boyhood into either commercial or public life and the other when he sinks from manhood into the sere and yellow leaf, to gradually decay, until he is summoned by his Divine Master to shuffle off this mortal coil. I have passed from the first to the second stage, the turning point of man's life, having reached the age of seventy years and forty-five of service before the American public. That is a period when every actor ought to devote his time and thoughts to more sacred duties than strutting and fretting his hour upon the stage. If you can bear with me I will, with your permission, give a brief recital of my career; it has been not a checkered one. I can look back upon the retrospect with much pride and pleasure."

Briefly reviewing his life, from which it appears that we were listening to one who had catered to the pleasure of New York more than forty-five years ago upon the boards of the old Park Theatre, and paying a high eulogy to Miss Richings, he concluded thus:—

"But something too much of this. Possibly it is inapt for me to be thus carried away, and roo you of your enjoyment. I know you will excuse me, and attribute it to the right cause. Suffice it that I have reached the goal of all desires, and for the past and present am grateful, deeply, profoundly grateful, to all without distinction—audience, press, management, company, and orchestra.

"At this moment I feel oppressed by the ordeal I have passed through, and with your permission will close this scene of my labor. Ladies and gentlemen, most respectfully I bid you a final adieu invoking a fervent prayer that the kindness and favor you have bestowed on me and mine may be reflected back upon your own hearts by prosperity, health, and happiness. To that let me breathe an additional aspiration, that though time is a sad severer, it will not break asunder the links of recollection, but rivet them more closely, so that, although other events, other artists, and other attractions may spring up to absorb your pleasure, your enjoyment, and your feelings, it will leave a small spot in your memories for the old artist and his charge, if it's only for the days of auld lang syne. Ladies and gentlemen, farewell."

These concluding words I send you as a specimen of exquisite taste and fine English. Never did an old player take more appropriate leave of mimic life.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

Closing Out Balance of Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices, to Make Room for Holiday Goods.

Finest French Plaid Poplins, reduced to $1 50.
Heavy Silk chain do. reduced to $1 25
Heavy French Plaid Poplins reduced to $1.
Dark Delaines new styles 25c.
Black Silks reduced, to close.
Colored Silks reduced to old prices.
Solid Colored Silk, reduced

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
Superb quality Lyons Velvets, a splendid black.
Lupin's finest Reps and Poplins, reduced.
Ladies' light Cloaking Cloths, heavy, very cheap.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
150 dozen Kid Gloves, cheapest in the city.
150 dozen Kid Gloves, at $1 25, warranted real kid.

FALL AND WINTER GLOVES.
Ladies' Buff Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' White Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Driving Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Bargains in Linen Hem Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Table Linens and Napkins, cheap.
Flannels, all leading makes, cheap,

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All popular makes, below market prices.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
1000 Balmoral Skirts, extra cheap.

CLOSING OUT BALMORALS.
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS!
Closing out Hoop Skirts below cost.
The Gabrielle Skirt, closing out.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

Just opened, 6 entire cases (5000) WAX DOLLS, at very low prices.
Store closed on Thanksgiving Day.
WILL OPEN ON FRIDAY MORNING, from auction, FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, a great Bargain. 11 27 ins4p2t

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.
250 PIECES
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,
MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting
TABLE LINENS,
should avail themselves of this opportunity to get
BARGAINS
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.
9 17 t12 31rp] No. 828 ARCH Street.

PARE & LANDELL.
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE FIRST QUALITY
LYONS VELVETS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS
Melodeon Covers and Rich Piano Covers
SUITABLE
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FULL LINE OF SILKS.
FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.
11 2 mwf

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
OPENING A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7 75 also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF
500,000 YARDS
DRESS GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT ST.
HAS PREPARED, AND WILL OPEN
MONDAY, November 26,
HIS CHEAP DEPARTMENT,
At which he will offer over half a million yards of FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, at one-half their currency val from
25 Cents to $1·00 A Yard.
11 24 stuth4t

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu6mrp

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1 12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1 25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1 25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1 25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1 50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1 50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 smth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

COTTON GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—WE are now selling our entire stock of goods at prices to suit the recent heavy decline, and in very many classes of goods we are far below the present wholesale prices.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
Williamsville 38 cents.
7-8 Wamsutta, 33 cents.
4-4 Wamsutta, 35 cents.
4-4 Androscoggin, A, 31¾ cents.
4-4 Bay Mills, 31¾ cents.
4-4 Utica, 31¼ cents.
4-4 Good quality, 28 cents.
4-4 New Jersey Mills, 25 cents.
36 inch Waltham, X, 24 cents.
¾ and ⅞ Muslins from 13 to 20 cents.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
¾ Fine qualities, at 14, 16 20 cents.
4-4 Very heavy, at 22 cents.
4-4 Extra heavy, at 23 cents.
4-4 Fine and heavy, at 25 cents.
CANTON FLANNELS.
Heavy Unbleached, at 25 cents.
Better Unbleached, at 28 cents.
Very heavy Unbleached, at 31 cents.
Extra wide and heavy, at 37½ and 40 and 50 cents.
Bleached, at 25, 31, 37½, 40 cents.
CALICOES.
Fast colors, good qualities, at 12½ cents.
Best 25 cent Prints reduced to 20 cents.
DRESS GOODS.
40 inch wide all wool Plaid Merinoes, at 80 cents, cost $1 25.
Double width all-wool Cashmeres, at 37 cents, cost 75 cents.
Double width all-wool Printed Cashmeres, at 75 cents, cost $1 20.
Double-width Plaid Poil de Chevres, 37 cents, cost 60.
And great varieties of other Dress Goods, at from
50 TO 75 PER CENT. REDUCTION
From former prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
11 28 3t No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
FOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE
10 23 3m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
FIVE CASES
Very Fine Extra Large Size
BED BLANKETS.
Some of the Finest Goods Ever Made in this Country,
Will be sold VERY LOW, on account of Slight Machinery Stains while being manufactured.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
WILL NOW SELL,
AT
GREAT REDUCTION,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
Their Very Elegant Stock
OF
LADIES' CLOTHS
AND
SACKINGS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
GREAT REDUCTION.
Cheap Black Silks,
Cheap Fancy Silks,
Cheap Moire Antique Silks,
Cheap Corded Silks.

DRESS GOODS!
Balance of Stock at Reduced Rates.
50 PIECES OF PLAIN DELAINES, AT 25 CTS.
10 PIECES FIGURED MOHAIRS, 35 CENTS.
EXTRA WIDE PLAID MERINOES, $1.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·25.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 62 CENTS.

BALMORALS!
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $1 75.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2 25.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2 75.
11 30 3t4p

DRY GOODS.

Inauguration of Low Prices
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.
Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamise,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 1m

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.
Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Flannels from 31 cents up.
Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.
12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.
13-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.
Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.
Ladies' Balmorals, $1·87½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1·25, $1 50, etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·87½, $1 50, etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
100 dozen below importer's prices.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.
Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 37½ cents worth 50 cents.
Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 6] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35⅝ cents.
Torresdale Muslin at 31¾ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.
McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.
9 26 tuthr3m

INDIA SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
INDIA SCARFS,
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites the attention of purchasers to his elegant Stock of REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, at very moderate prices. 11 27 6t4p

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Opera Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS,
Excellent All wool Blankets for $4. 10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in ported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 pair. 10 22

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Embroidered, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Fans and Fan Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Fall Brandvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
9 5 No. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

CLOAKS AND FURS.
NOW OPEN
PARIS CLOAKS,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN
ALSO,
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
In Great Abundance.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
tD1 1p No 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES,
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACHAN ETC. ETC
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
tD1 1p No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT.
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the in Gold
J. T. DELACROIX,
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LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE
No. 910 ARCH STREET.
Just received per Steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES entirely new for this market
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths. 9 4 mwrp

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No 28 North WATER Street and
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PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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